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NO 82

পদকপতক।

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আজবাবতর পত্রিকা আকিষে প্রাপ্য।

ত্রিভুজপ্রকাশ।

ত্রিভুজপ্রকাশ প্রিয় অমৃত ও শিখা

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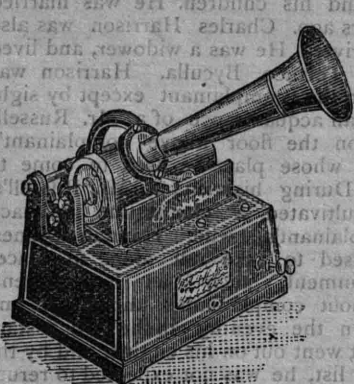
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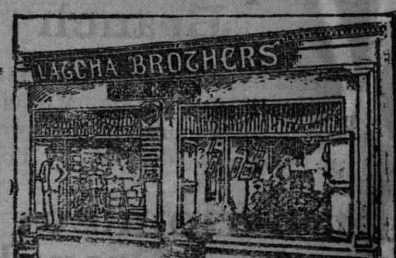
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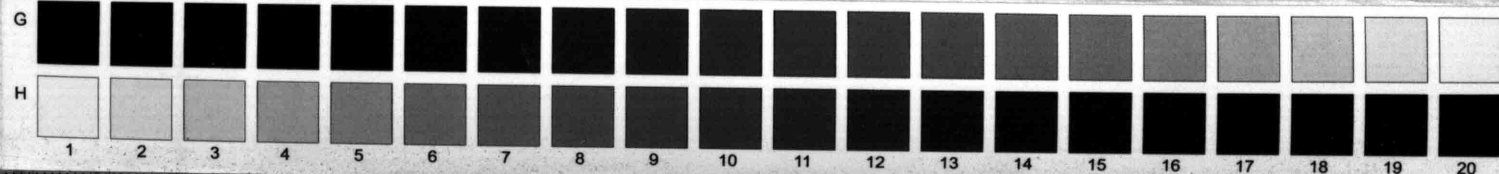
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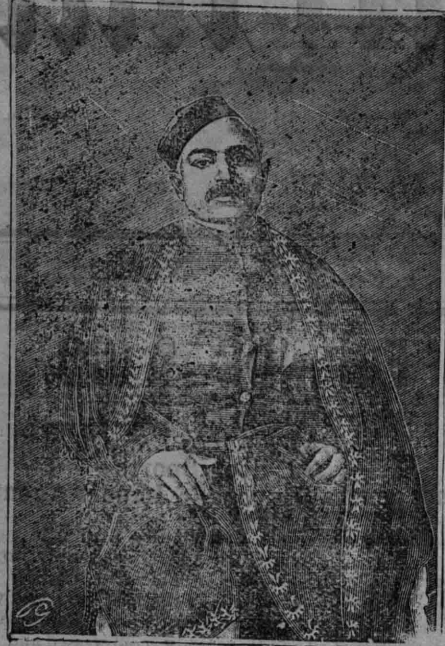
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N. B. Rs. 20 worth of the above articles, taken at a time will be sent free of all charges.

THE "JEWEL" FOUNTAIN PEN.

Fountain Pens are now regarded almost as necessary as a watch. Its use is almost universal in England and America and is fast becoming so in this country. A business man cannot afford to be without one as with it he saves at least ten minutes' time in every hour of writing. You need not dip your pen into the inkstand nor fret over disfigurement caused by the pen piercing the paper.

The "Jewel" is the cheapest Pen fitted with 16 carat gold nib, tipped with fine iridium. Made in London. The Manufacturers state: In our "Jewel" Fountain Pen, we have secured what for years we have been trying to accomplish, viz., a Fountain Pen that will last, and, at a price to be within the reach of all. The difficulty has been to get a really good reliable gold nib at a price to enable us to do this, but we have now overcome this difficulty and our "Jewel" Pen will be found to be better than many sold at ros. 6d.

It consists of handsomely-chased Vulcanite Holder and is fitted with a 16-carat gold nib, iridium tipped, which renders it unwearable, and will last with ordinary care a life time.

"The Jewel" cannot be surpassed for perfect flow of ink and ease in writing, is indispensable to short hand writers, in fact will suit any style of writing. Price—complete with filler and directions in a handsome box Rs. 4-8. Postage 4 annas.

"THE 'INDEPENDENT' 'STYLE' GRAPHIC PEN.

Not the article ordinarily met with in the bazar. Manufactured by A. W. Faber of London. Serves much the same purpose as the "Fountain" pen. Price complete in a card board box with filler, cleaning rod and directions, Rs. 1-12. Postage 4 as.

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Guaranteed accurate time keeper and striking hours and half hours. Price Rs. 5-4. Postage 12 annas.

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Well-known as a good time keeper. Price Rs. 3. (Various kinds of watches and clocks are always kept in stock.)

THE PATENT AUTOMATIC PADLOCK.

The hasp of this lock opens and closes automatically by turning the key. A reliable lock with three levers and duplicate keys. Price annas 12.

OPERA GLASS

Powerful and useful. No. 1—Price Rs. 3. No 2—Price Rs. 4-8.

HALF-PRICE SALE.

PLEADER'S GUIDE. (pp. 427)
NEW EDITION: ENLARGED
This book contains in English language Questions with full Answers of N.-W. Provinces and Bengal Pleaders, Mukhtarship, Revenue Agentship and other Law Examinations with their New Rules and Book-Lists. Very useful to all Law Candidates of all Provinces. Price by V. P. Rs. 2-6 annas. No reduced to Re. 1-4 and by V. P. Post free. To be had of Rajendra Chander Bannerjee, Teachers, Jamalpur, District Monghyr.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST AN ENGINE-DRIVER.

CHARLES HARRISON, an engine-driver, in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company, appeared to answer summonses taken out against him by Richard H. Jones, also an engine-driver in the same railway, charging him with criminal trespass and adultery with his wife, Mrs. Hannah Jones, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay.

Mr. De Souza, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Velinker, defended the accused.

Complainant in his information said that he was employed as an engine-driver in the G. I. P. Railway and resided in the railway quarters at Berkeley Place, Byculla, with his wife, Hannah Jones, and his children. He was married thirteen years ago. Charles Harrison was also an engine-driver. He was a widower, and lived near Sankil Terrace, Byculla. Harrison was not known to the complainant except by sight but he was an acquaintance of a Mr. Russell, who lived on the floor above complainant's quarters, to whose place he used to come to pay visits. During his visits at Mr. Russell's, Harrison cultivated a clandestine intimacy with complainant's wife, Hannah Jones, whom he used to take out alone to places of entertainment, such as refreshment-rooms, without complainant's knowledge and consent. On the evening of the 3rd instant complainant went out on his engine, and by the old working list, he was not expected to return till about 11-30 P. M., but he returned to Bombay earlier than that hour, as by the running list arrangement he had to reach Bombay at 9-30 P. M. When complainant reached home at about 10 P. M. he found that the doors were closed. He had made a noise in raising the latch of the wicket-gate, and so, when he opened the bed-room door he saw the accused, Charles Harrison, running in a state of alarm, and complainant's wife running from the sofa in the sitting-room. Complainant's wife in the presence of Charles Harrison, admitted that she had committed adultery with him.

Mr. DeSouza applied that the case be heard in camera.

Mr. Velinker objected to this application, on the ground that the witness in this case would not be impressed with the solemnity of the Court. His Worship ruled that he would consider Mr. DeSouza's application when it came to delicate questions.

The complainant was then examined, and he bore out the facts mentioned in the information. He further said that when he entered his bed-room he saw his wife not fully dressed, and the accused jumping out of the window on to the back veranda. He told his wife that there was a man in the house, and she said that there was no one. He then went to the verandah and, seeing the accused, asked him by whose permission he had come there, when the accused begged his pardon and apologised. Complainant then narrated the conversation he had had with his wife and the condition of her dress. The case was adjourned.

ALLEGED POLICE TORTURE AT BULANDSHAHR.

THE trial of this case was resumed on Monday, October 16th, at Bulandshahr, in the Court of Kunwar Juala Pershad, I. C. S., Additional Sessions Judge of Alighrah. It will be remembered that the accused, an inspector, two sub-inspectors, and four municipal policemen of Khurja, a township in the Bulandshahr district, are charged with having confined and tortured thirteen servants of Rae Nathe Mal Bahadur, an honorary magistrate and wealthy merchant of Khurja, in order to extort from them information regarding the theft of valuables including an emerald necklace worth Rs. 10,000.

The same counsel appeared as before. Babua, a servant of Rae Nathe Mal, deposed to having been shut up and beaten in the spinning factory with twelve others. At the intercession of his master, to whom he is related, he was released from custody on July 2nd, but had to attend daily till July 8th. He showed his injuries to a boy on July 3rd in the presence of Draper, the complainant's manager. On July 9th he was taken by his master to the Collector, and then to the Civil Surgeon, who found 29 marks or contusions on his body.

Harnand, another servant of the complainant, stated that he in common with some twelve other servants had from time to time had access to the safe in which the necklace used to be kept and that for some days in June he had had charge of the key during the absence of one Mewa Ramja nephew of one of the partners in the firm, who usually kept it. The witness described how thirteen servants of the shop had been shut up in a godown by the police and there ill-treated; how Babua had been released on July 2nd, and nine others on July 5th; and how Babua, Hukmi and himself, the three servants who had slept in the shop on the night preceding the "discovery" of the theft, were detained till July 8th. On July 9th he and others had been taken to the Collector, who recorded their statements at his house.

Babua, already mentioned, generally corroborated the last two witnesses. He deposed to having been released by the police, and taken by his master to Bulandshahr the next morning when his statement was recorded by the Collector, and he was examined by the Civil Surgeon who found five bruises and contusions on his body.

Bansidhar, a cousin of the complainant, stated that he had gone to Bombay, in response to a telegram (which he produced), to attend the hearing of a case, on June 26th. (The witness also produced a document shewing that on June 29th he had purchased machinery in Bombay.) Leaving Bombay on 30th June he reached Khurja on 2nd July, where he heard for the first time of the theft, and of the proceedings of the police. He turned back without entering his house, and left by the next train for Calcutta with Amolok Ram, the complainant's partner. He was recalled from Cawnpore, by telegram, and reached Khurja again on 3rd July. The next day he was interrogated by the inspector, and had to attend the latter's house after dark. Ultimately the inspector told him to come again the following day after consulting his cousin the complainant.

Mr. Radice, Collector of Bulandshahr, stated that at about 9 A. M. on July 7th, Rae Nathe Mal came to his house and asked that the police enquiry into the theft should be stopped; but this the witness refused to do. Nathe Mal told him that day that his servants had been

shut up by the police, and that the inspector was worrying him and his cousin Bansidhar, and gave witness to understand that the inspector was trying to "squeeze" him. He accordingly arranged to pay a surprise visit to Khurja on July 9th. Rae Nathe Mal came to the witness's house again on the morning of July 9th, and informed him that his intention to visit Khurja had become known, and that the servants had been released the evening before. With complainant were four of his servants and as some of them bore marks of injuries they were sent to the Civil Surgeon for examination. On their return the witness took their statements briefly.

Rae Nathe Mal was next examined at considerable length. He stated that he had visited the scene of the police inquiry on July 1st, when his servants had called out to him that they had been beaten by the police. Fearing to interfere with the police he had not approached his servants. They did not then saw him any marks of injuries and he thought then that they were not so much hurt as alarmed at being shut up. On July 2nd, the inspector told him that his cousin Bansidhar was a bad character, and that he (the inspector) would arrest him. Under the orders of the inspector the witness recalled Bansidhar by telegram. The inspector had that day asked him for a share in a factory and he had therefore understood the inspector's injunction to Bansidhar to consult his cousin. The witness admitted knowledge of the wrongful confinement of his servants, but had not approached the Collector before July 7th, because he "thought it was only usual, and besides wished to make certain of it." He had complained to the Collector under pressure of the threat to arrest Bansidhar, and because he found that the inspector was trying to get property out of him. He had seen the injuries on his servants for the first time on July 9th and had brought them to the Collector because they had been released on July 8th, when it was known that the Collector was coming, and also to save himself from the imputation of having made a false complaint.

Mustillah, the occupant of a piece of ground adjoining the scene of the police enquiry, Gubas Khan, a rais of Khurja, and Janki Persad, a member of the Khurja municipal board, deposed to having visited the factory where the police inquiry took place at various times between July 8th and 1st, and to having seen some of the servants of Rae Nathe Mal there in the custody of the police.

The last witness for the prosecution was a brother of the complainant by name Rum Sahai Mal, who according to an allegation in the Police Diary of July 8th had beaten one or more of the shop servants. The witness, who was brought into court by two men and gave his evidence seated, stated that he had suffered from paralysis for nearly twenty years; that his legs were completely paralysed and that he could not use his left arm. He could use his right arm to some extent, but had not the strength to beat anyone. He denied having touched any of the servants.

At this stage the court adjourned. The statements of the accused were to be taken on Monday, and it is understood that the witnesses for the defence will be examined after a short adjournment.—*Pioneer.*

THE LATEST FLYING MACHINE.

THE latest flying machine is the invention of Herr Arthur Stenzel of Hamburg Germany. Like many of his predecessors, especially Lilienthal, he has made a special study of the flight of birds to guide him in his constructive work. The grace and power of the stork especially appealed to him, and the resemblance which his machine bears to that bird is easily noted.

One of the chief problems in aerial navigation has been that of alighting gently and at will, and this he has learned from the stork as it hovers over its nest. It rises and moves forward by the action of the huge elastic wings, which imitate faithfully the action of a flying bird.

These wings are made of hollow ribs or steel covered with very fine linen, and rendered airtight by a bath in liquid rubber. They spread nineteen feet on each side, and are five feet broad.

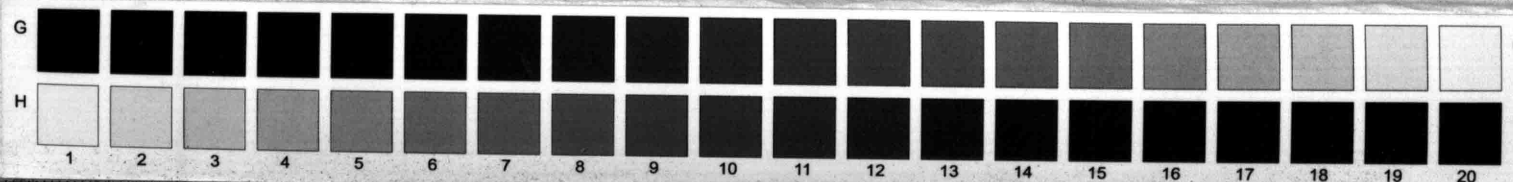
The motive power of force that waves the wings up and down and forward is a small but very powerful motor driven by compressed carbonic acid. The machine is steered by the tail, which consists of two intersecting blades, which can be turned to right or left, up or down.

The motor, which generates three horse-power, weighs but eight pounds, the whole machine weighing but seventeen pounds. The carrying power of this machine is most remarkable for if the wings flap but seven times in five minutes it will bear a man weighing 150 pounds up into the air. It is easily guided, and descends gently at the will of the operator.

Hitherto experiments have been conducted merely to show the correctness of the principle employed, but the inventor is now engaged in constructing a still more perfect and lighter machine with aluminum frame covered with silk, by which he hopes to be able to make longer flights, remaining in the air as long as he pleases and going in any direction, with or against the wind, just as the stork does.

ON Tuesday the two Ghasis—uncle and nephew—concerned in the late outrage near Sunari were tried at Sibi. In the course of the trial it transpired that the two men were closely connected with the five Ghasis of the same tribe of the Tigrani section of Marris, who were hanged and burned for the 1886 outrage has been committed for the purpose of and the present outrage avenging them. Both men concerned were publicly hanged that morning, and securities would be taken from the remaining members of the family to prevent reprisals in future.

REV. S. A. DONAHOE
TESTIFIES TO THE GOOD QUALITIES OF
CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY
On the 10th of December, 1897, Rev. S. A. Donahoe, pastor M. E. Church, South, Pt. Pleasant, W. Va., contracted a severe cold which was attended from the beginning by violent coughing. He says: "After resorting to a number of so-called 'specifics,' usually kept in the house, to no purpose, I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which acted like a charm. I most heartily recommend it to the public." For sale by
SMITH STANISTREET & CO.,
AND B. K. PAUL & CO.



THE
Amrita Bazar Patrika

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 29, 1899.

FAMINES IN INDIA.

The famine policy of Lord Curzon, as explained by his Lordship himself, is practical, sensible and generous. His Lordship has no desire to resort to experiments in a matter concerning the vital interests of the nation. A statesman, with the versatile talents of Lord Curzon, might have been tempted to add something of his own to the deliberations of his predecessors; but His Excellency frankly confesses, "I do not pretend that I have any novel or startling methods to announce," and then justly observes that to make such an announcement would be "the least reassuring and most dangerous." In short, Lord Curzon purposes to follow the path that has already been chalked out for the Government, by the deliberations of different Commissions and the experience of the past twenty-five years.

The Government of Lord Curzon will, therefore, follow old methods. First, it will afford gratuitous relief to the sick and the aged, and to widows and orphans; and provide work for willing hands. The Government will also remit land-revenue, when necessary, and make *tuccavi* advances. With reference to the Native States the Government will leave the Durbars a free hand; yet it will give loans of men and money when wanted. In the case of Jodhpur the Government has relieved the State of the cost of maintaining the two Imperial Service Cavalry Regiments, which it was maintaining for the protection of the Empire.

With regard to these famine operations, we have an opinion about which we feel very strongly. Our conviction is that the Government can meet these famines almost without any expenditure of money, or without the employment of any special agency. Such an opinion is likely to appear *prima facie* absurd; but a close examination of famines during the last twenty-five years has led us to this opinion, and we must put it before the Viceroy for his consideration.

We shall begin by stating that famines, which have overtaken India, are not grain but money famines. Indeed, in the worst of famine years, India was found to have grown sufficient grain to be able to feed its people. If that be a fact, what the Government has to do is to supply the famished with money and not grain.

If the people are supplied with money, they will find means to purchase grain so long the country has any to spare. Of course, the Government has to make inaccessible tracts accessible to trade by roads, canals and railways. If this is done, the Government can leave the law of demand and supply to do the rest.

What happens usually is this. When there is famine in one quarter of India, it will be found that other quarters are, as a rule, free from it. The people are poor everywhere. The people of the tract, overtaken by scarcity, have not the money to purchase food. They fast and starve, and then begin to die. When a considerable number has died, the matter is brought to the notice of the authorities, who, however, in the beginning, refuse to believe the story. For an official, who reports a famine, has to do that with fear and trembling, his first reward being that he is put down for a nervous alarmist. Well, the matter assumes gigantic proportions, and then the Government finds that it has to save lacs of men who are already in a dying condition.

For the purpose of carrying out our humble scheme, it is, however, essential that the Collector of the district should keep a watchful eye over the condition of the people. He must not allow people to starve and weaken themselves, and fall in a hopelessly starving condition, in the hands of the Government. Neither is it a very difficult task for the Collector to ascertain whether his district is in need of Government help or not. If he sees that the crop has failed and that the prices are raging high, he must immediately take stock of an average village. Let him go there and find what food-stock that village has. Let him go to another. In this manner by examining, say, only two dozen villages in different parts of his district, he will be able to arrive at a very definite conclusion whether there is any need of Government help or not.

If he finds that there is need, let him freely make *tuccavi* advances, on very low or no interest whatever. How these advances are to be made is very well known; and it is also very well known that they are, as a rule, always recovered to a pice. The villagers, when furnished with money, will purchase grain. Merchants will then continue to supply them with it. The people will thus be able to keep themselves in health and sufficient strength for work. If for want of rain they cannot carry on agricultural operations; in other words, if they find no work, let reproductive relief-works be opened for them, and they will be in a position to do the full amount of work, and need no favour.

But, as we said, for the success of this scheme, the Collector must remain constantly on the alert. If he once allows the famine to deepen, then mere *tuccavi* advances will not do. That famines have been allowed to desolate India is due to the fact that the Government is always found in the field when it is too late. Being too late, Government finds that it has to employ large special agencies, and spend a large amount of money, and yet cannot save too many lives.

In his address His Excellency observes:— "In detailing the liberal and sustained plan of action with which the Government of India are prepared to meet the emergency, I feel that I have a peculiar right to call to the aid of India's own sons to come to her rescue in the hour of her trial."

We shall have something to say on the subject here referred to by his Lordship, in a future issue.

REALITY AND NOT ROMANCE.

The official document, which we are going to publish here is not evolved out of our inner consciousness but is true to the letter. It reveals a most thrilling story of official combination and high-handedness in this country. It will be seen that, from the young Assistant Superintendent of Police, Chupra, to the venerable Commissioner of the Patna Division, all executive officers, includ-

ing the European District Engineer, ranged themselves on one side, not only to send a petty constable to jail, but browbeat and influence the District and Sessions Judge who, as an honourable and conscientious man, was for releasing the unfortunate man, who had been sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment by a subordinate Magistrate, in order, to use his own words, "to satisfy the District Magistrate."

The facts of the case, briefly stated, are these. The constable, alluded to above, was asked by the young Assistant Police Superintendent, Mr. Corbett, to do some earth-work in connection with a bundh. The Assistant Superintendent had no legal or moral right to impress a free man in this way. The man refused; and the Assistant Superintendent not only beat him but kicked his bottom. The Assistant Superintendent was accompanied by the European District Engineer, Mr. Simkins, who now came to the help of the former; and they both began to assault the poor man in a merciless manner. This is how they performed their heroic deed. Mr. Corbett sat on the constable and thrashed him; and Mr. Simkins, with Mr. Corbett's help, gave him many cuts with the rattan on his bottom and back. The heroism of the act will be still more plain when it is remembered that Mr. Corbett is a sturdy young fellow and Mr. Simkins an exceptionally powerful and well-built man in the prime of life; while the constable, who was ill at the time, is not a man of strong physique.

The District Magistrate came to learn the facts of the case. It was suspected that the man might lodge a complaint against the Assistant Superintendent of Police and the District Engineer. To prevent this, the District Magistrate caused the latter two gentlemen to file a complaint against the constable for assault and intentional insult, and an instrument was found in the behest of his superior. In short, the constable was put on his trial, convicted, and sent to jail for two months. The Sessions Judge was moved, and a well-known pleader of the local bar brought all the above facts to his notice by an affidavit. The Judge then called the District Magistrate, the Deputy Magistrate, the Police Superintendent, the Assistant Police Superintendent, in short, all the members of the conspiracy, as witnesses in the case. The District Magistrate ran to Mr. Bourdillon, the Commissioner, for advice. The latter advised the District Magistrate not to say anything. He also wrote a demi-official letter to the Judge, apparently to influence him. The Judge was, however, too much for them all. He not only released the constable, but exposed the whole conspiracy in his judgment which is published below:—

JUDGMENT.—The appellant has been convicted by Moulvie Zakir Hossein, Deputy Magistrate of Chupra, of offences under Sections 352 read with 114 and 504 of the Indian Penal Code and has been sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

The latter and more important of the trials took place while I was at Motihari. Judgment was delivered on the 8th September. On the 11th September I received by post a petition of appeal with the usual copy of judgment and a letter (filed with the record) from Babu Jagannath Sahai, explaining the circumstances under which it was so sent. The petition was also accompanied by an affidavit making serious allegations against Moulvie Zakir Hossein, the trying Magistrate, and Mr. J. C. Twidell, the Officiating Magistrate of the District. Babu Jagannath Sahai is a pleader of many years' standing with a considerable practice, both Civil and Criminal, and as he had taken the unusual course of swearing the affidavit himself it seemed to me to be entitled to serious notice. I therefore released the appellant on bail and sent a copy of the petition of appeal and of the affidavit accompanying it, to the District Magistrate, that he would call for Moulvie Zakir Hossein's explanation with regard to the allegations made against him by Babu Jagannath Sahai and that in transmitting it he would himself report upon these allegations so far as they affected himself. Acting as it now appears under the orders or at all events with the approval of his executive superior, Mr. Bourdillon, (the Commissioner of Patna), the District Magistrate refused to submit any explanation. I have, therefore, after duly recording my reasons, examined both Moulvie Zakir Hossein and Mr. Twidell under section 428 Cr. P. and under the same section have further examined Messrs. Bradley, Corbett, Simkins, and Captain Maddox. I may add that in the lower Court the appellant applied for the examination or recall of all these witnesses (with the exception of Moulvie Zakir Hossein himself and Mr. Simkins) but that his petitions were improperly rejected by the trying Magistrate.

I now come to the facts of the case. It appears that in August last the officiating District Magistrate issued orders to the Zemindars and ryots to repair certain bundhs. Although Mr. Twidell disingenuously affects ignorance upon the subject there can be no doubt that these orders are illegal, and that a refusal to obey them is not therefore punishable. He at the same time issued orders to the Police to get the people to work; as he euphemistically put it with them, "to satisfy the District Magistrate."

It is admitted that the people were expected to work upon the bundh without any remuneration, the whole thing in fact was forced labor of the worst kind.

Possibly owing to some lingering doubt as to the legality of the District Magistrate's perwanas, the local Police seem to have been somewhat backward in using their natural persuasion with the villagers. Accordingly, Mr. Corbett, an Assistant Superintendent of Police of the age of 23, was sent out to use his natural influence, not mine but the District Magistrate's.

On the 10th August Mr. Corbett and Mr. Simkins, the District Engineer, who was apparently sent to render professional assistance, went to a village named Fulwaria, and endeavored to beat up recruits for the work on the bundh. Among the villagers whom they attempted to impress was Narsingh Singh, the present appellant, a constable belonging to the Jalpaiguri Police, but at the time on sick-leave. Although in Mr. Corbett's report (Ex B) written the next day, the fact of this man's being on sick-leave is (somewhat ambiguously) stated, it was not admitted by Mr. Corbett in the lower Court. In this Court, however, Mr. Corbett admits that he knew that the man was on sick leave when he wrote Ex B. The

Dist. Supdt. of Police, Jalpaiguri, in reply to a letter from this Court, has stated that he was granted six months' leave on medical certificate with effect from the 4th July. The evidence of the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Maddox (who is man came to the Chupra Hospital on the 20th August, the day after the occurrence when he examined the man next day in the disease.

In the account of the occurrence which follows I am giving not the version of the accused, who brought a criminal case against the Messrs. Corbett and Simkins, but the version of the latter gentlemen.

Narsingh Singh, according to Mr. Corbett, seemed to be the chief spokesman of the villagers. When he endeavored to impress them, the accused said "why should we help, we are free men." According to Mr. Simkins, what the accused said was that he was a Chhattri and could not work; that Mr. Corbett must get low fellows to do the work. I may here remark that the accused is a Rajput, and that men of his caste do generally think themselves disgraced by doing earth-work.

Mr. Corbett then, according to Mr. Simkins, told accused to go and call low fellows. According to Mr. Corbett he asked the accused, "Who are you?" Whatever Mr. Corbett said the accused stated that he was a Constable. Mr. Corbett then said that was all the more reason why he should help, and repeated his orders to the accused to go and call men. The accused thereupon stated that he was not a constable of the Saran Police force but of Jalpaiguri. Mr. Corbett on this threatened to get him dismissed and, according to Mr. Simkins, said to him, "Are you going or not going?" Thereupon accused, according to both gentlemen, snapped his fingers in Mr. Corbett's face, and said that he did not care for his (Mr. Corbett's) orders, or more probably that he did not care that for his orders.

Mr. Corbett then seized the man by his shoulders, turned him round, kicked his bottom, and told him to go. Mr. Simkins omits the kick but Mr. Corbett is explicit on the subject and there need be no hesitation in preferring his evidence as his admission goes against him even more than it does against Mr. Simkins.

The accused then retreated two or three yards, and then ran at Mr. Corbett. Mr. Simkins hit him on the head with a rattan, and Mr. Corbett struck him in the face with his fist, causing him to fall against a house. After he received the blow on the head from Mr. Simkins' stick, the accused, according to Mr. Corbett, called out to the villagers to use their lathies. Mr. Corbett says that he hit the accused three times in the face and that each time the man ran at him. It is not, however, asserted by either Mr. Corbett or Mr. Simkins that the accused or any one else actually struck either of them. If the occurrence can be described as a fight it was one of those fights "Ubi tu verberas ego vapulo tantum." The third time Mr. Corbett hit the man he fell on the hedge of what Mr. Corbett describes as a Makai field, but which was, according to Mr. Simkins, a small patch of Makai in the village adjoining a house, not more than 4 ft. square. Mr. Corbett then sat on the accused and thrashed him, and Mr. Simkins, with Mr. Corbett's help (which, I suppose, took the form of holding the man) gave him 6 or 7 cuts with the rattan on his bottom and back.

Up to this time none of the other villagers had done anything; but while Mr. Simkins was thrashing the accused with Mr. Corbett's help, one Sital (sh uld be Sita) Chamar came up and raised a lathi on him and asked him to let the accused go. Mr. Simkins snatched the lathi from him and hit him on the head with his rattan.

Mr. Corbett then let go hold of the accused and the latter made his escape into the thicker part of the village. Awed by the fate of their companion, the villagers set to work on the bundh. After a time a Constable was sent for the accused and the latter was forced to labor on (Corbett) or 15 minutes (Simkins). The accused was then allowed to leave, on providing a substitute, as he alleged that he was ill. Mr. Corbett admits that he did not look well as he was well "hammered."

The above are the facts as stated by the prosecution, it remains to be considered whether on these facts the conviction of the accused under either or both of the sections named (sections 504, 352-114) can be sustained.

The Government pleader who appears for the Crown has not attempted to support the conviction under section 504 I. P. Code. The Deputy Magistrate's remarks with reference to this charge is as follows:—"Of this accused is clearly guilty, snapping of fingers in the face of Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police with a taunting language. 'I don't care for your orders' is surely an insult, sufficiently capable of provoking the Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police to commit a breach of the peace and it appears as a matter of fact that the Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police did, upon the insult, seize the accused by his shoulders."

The Deputy Magistrate has carefully ignored the wording of S. 504 I. P. C. which runs thus: "Whoever intentionally insults, and thereby gives provocation to any person intending or knowing it to be likely that such provocation will cause him to break the public peace, &c."

Did the accused give provocation to Mr. Corbett intending or knowing it to be likely that such provocation would cause him to break the public peace?

Anyone looking at the accused, at Mr. Corbett and still more at Mr. Simkins would feel that this was the very last thing accused would be likely to do. He was at the time ill, but apart from that, he is not a man of any exceptional physique. Mr. Corbett is a sturdy young fellow, and Mr. Simkins an exceptionally powerful and well built man in the prime of life.

No doubt the Deputy Magistrate in his judgment says—"It appears that the whole proceeding of the accused was dangerous. His words 'lathi chalo' bespeak of a previous conspiracy with the villagers and his own conduct in the matter is evidence of himself being the leader."

It would be sufficient to refute these remarks if I pointed out that no one has said that any of the villagers near by had lathies, that no one at all interposed on appellant's behalf till after he had been knocked down and was being thrashed as he lay on the ground, and that the only interposition was by a single individual—a low-caste chamar who is not asserted to have had any connection with

the accused beyond their common humanity. But the Deputy Magistrate has, in his evidence, relieved me from the necessity of refuting his remarks. He admits that it was not his view of the evidence that the accused had any previous intention to molest Mr. Corbett but that this was Mr. Twidell's view and it is clear that he inserted this passage in his judgment not because, he believed it himself, but as he himself puts it, "to satisfy the District Magistrate."

As for any provocation which the accused may have in fact given to Mr. Corbett, it is abundantly clear that Mr. Corbett brought it upon himself and in fact forced a quarrel on the appellant. Mr. Corbett thought he had a right to make the man work or at all events make him help informing others to work; and his opinion was confirmed when he found that the man was a Constable. He at first ordered appellant to work on the bundh himself, and then when he found he was a Constable, ordered him to get others to work. The accused refused to obey these illegal orders; and I may add that if he had obeyed the second in the sense in which it was no doubt intended, he would himself have been committing an offence. The young Asst. Supdt. of Police was indignant at his "disobedience," threatened to get him dismissed, and asked him, no doubt in a threatening tone "Are you going or are you not going?" It was not till after all this that the "insult" is alleged to have been offered. The position of the prosecution appears to be this, that Mr. Corbett may do anything he likes to the native, but that the native may do nothing to him.

I regret to have to say that the Government pleader has attempted to support the conviction under Section 352 though he has not adduced any evidence in support of it beyond referring me to a vague expression of Mr. Corbett that the accused rendered him opposition which Mr. Corbett explains as using words that they were free men and that they were not bound to obey the District Magistrate's orders. . . . and to Mr. Corbett's evidence later on, to the effect, that he snapped his fingers at my face and by that he wished the whole of the villagers to disrespect me."

Mere words do not constitute an assault, still less do mere thoughts or wishes. Mr. Corbett does not himself assert that until he used criminal force to accused, he had any reason to apprehend that the accused would use criminal force to him. Mr. Corbett, on the contrary, admits that he showed the accused and kicked his bottom, and that until he did so the accused neither himself used any violence nor called on the villagers to assist him. The accused was quite within his rights in defending himself when attacked by Mr. Corbett nor can it be alleged that if he had the right of private defence he exceeded it. Mr. Corbett admits that as a matter of fact accused did not actually strike him at all; whereas accused himself, evidently received a pretty severe thrashing, to use the complainant's language, was "well-hammered."

For the above reasons I set aside the conviction and the sentence of two months' rigorous imprisonment passed by the Deputy Magistrate, acquit the appellant, Narsingh Singh, of the offences of assault and intentional insult with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, and direct that he be discharged from the bail on which he has been enlarged.

I should not be doing my duty if I forebore to call attention to the disgraceful conduct of Moulvie Zakir Hossein, the Deputy Magistrate, who tried this case, and of Mr. J. C. Twidell, the Officiating Magistrate who instituted the prosecution. It was an observation made long ago by Thucydides, that men are more passionate for much injustice than for violence. This observation has seldom been more aptly illustrated than by this trial, and the public interest which it has excited.

Assaults by Europeans upon natives are unfortunately not uncommon. They are not likely to cease until the disappearance of real or supposed racial superiority. It is proper, no doubt, that they should be punished but excessive severity in punishing them, so far from improving, is more likely to exacerbate the relations between the two races, and to defeat itself. The better men among the native community are themselves disposed to make allowances for the irritability which this climate has a tendency to produce in the European character, and the occasional acts of violence in which that irritability vents itself.

The mere fact is that Messrs. Corbett and Simkins would not probably have attracted any particular attention; and although it seems to me that he had very good ground for complaint against them, I think it on the whole improbable, if Mr. Corbett had been content after these violent proceedings to leave him alone, that the matter would ever have come into court. It was the subsequent proceedings, which occurred in their very midst, the arrest of the appellant in the hospital at Chupra where he had gone, as the Civil Surgeon has deposed, to get treated for his disease (and possibly not without an *arrivee* of escaping further ill-treatment in the event of any subsequent visits of Messrs. Corbett and Simkins to his village) but as the trying Magistrate (and no doubt the District Magistrate, the Dist. Supdt. of Police and Mr. Corbett) believed, "with the intention to obtain a certificate to make a case against the Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police"—the interest which the District Magistrate displayed in this monstrous sentence of two months' rigorous imprisonment, which aroused and justly aroused the indignation of the Local Bar. Before the trying Magistrate the appellant was defended by one member only of the Chupra Bar. In this Court he has, I may say, been defended

by all. It is necessary that I should describe at some length what these subsequent proceedings were. They are set out in detail in Babu Jagannath Sahai's affidavit, with the exception of some matters which were not known to him, but have transpired during the examination of the witnesses. The reluctance of the District Magistrate to answer those allegations, and the Commissioner's desire to hush up the case—a desire so strong that it betrayed him into the impropriety of sending me a demi-official letter (Ex G) requesting that the witnesses should be examined *in camera*, are sufficiently explained by the evidence recorded in this Court. The explanation is that the allegations in question are true.

On the evening of the 19th instant, Mr. Corbett appears to have returned to Chupra and to have mentioned the incident of the fracas to the District Magis-

trate and to the Dist. Supdt. of Pol. Mr. Bradley, his official superior (who, I may remark, is a young man not much older than himself). From the language used by Capt. Maddox to Mr. Bradley the following morning (he referred to the accused as 'Corbett's friend' it seems probable that Captain Maddox was present at the conversation.)

Next morning the accused came to the hospital at Chupra to be treated for his disease. Captain Maddox noticed that both his eyes were blackened, and asked him how he got them blackened. The man said that Chota Captain Saheb had struck him—"Captain Saheb", I may remark, is the term which in these districts a District Superintendent of Police is commonly known as: an "Chota, Captain Saheb" is the A. D. S. P.

From the fact that all the witnesses put these events at 9 A. M., it would appear that immediately after this Captain Maddox drove to the Chupra Club and informed Mr. Corbett and from the Club proceeded to Mr. Bradley's house and informed him.

On receiving the information from Captain Maddox, Mr. Corbett sent for a tiffin cart as soon as it arrived got into it, drove to the hospital, arrested the accused, and took him to Mr. Bradley's house. Mr. Bradley has in the meantime, sent an Inspector after the man.

On the appellant's being brought to Mr. Bradley's house Mr. Bradley who, it is hardly necessary to remark, had no authority whatever over him, impressed upon him the enormity of his conduct, that he was liable to prosecution, but said that he was not altogether inclined to prosecute him and would accept his resignation. The appellant, however, refused to resign.

Mr. Corbett says that he said all this in the lower Court. I am bound to remark that if he said it, the Magistrate did not record it. On the contrary the magistrate has recorded that Mr. Corbett has said that the accused was 'sent for' by the District Superintendent. If Mr. Corbett made this statement he was lying; I may be verbally true that the D. S. P. sent for the accused but it is evident that Mr. Corbett must have wilfully concealed the fact that he (Mr. Corbett) brought the accused and that he was not sent for by the D. S. P. It is fair, however, to Mr. Corbett that I should state that in my Court at all events the boy seemed to me to be telling the truth and that if I had to choose between him and Moulvie Zakir Hossein's record, it would be Moulvie Zakir Hossein's record, which would be more likely to go to the wall.

On the appellant's refusing to resign, Messrs. Bradley and Corbett took him to the house of the District Magistrate, Mr. Twidell. The appellant was left there in the verandah, while the two Sahabs went inside and discussed with Mr. Twidell under what sections the man was to be prosecuted.

Mr. Twidell says that so far as he remembers this was the first time he had heard of the occurrence but it is clear from Mr. Corbett's evidence that Mr. Twidell's memory must have played him false. It is also clear that the whole discussion was as to how the man was to be got at. The idea of asking the man what he had to say for himself does not seem to have occurred to Mr. Twidell.

After it had been settled under what sections the appellant should be prosecuted, Messrs. Bradley and Corbett returned to the verandah. Then Mr. Corbett drew up the report marked Ex. B. Mr. Bradley went in with this report to Mr. Twidell, first tauntingly asking the appellant if he would resign now. Mr. Twidell at once wrote an order directing the prosecution of the appellant under sections 353 and 186 and making the case over to Moulvie Zakir Hossein for disposal.

On the 21st August Moulvie Zakir Hossein examined Mr. Corbett in chief and without permitting his cross-examination, recorded the statement of the accused. On the 22nd. Mr. Simkins was examined. The accused was then called upon to defend himself under section 186 I. P. C. and the case fixed for the 22nd September.

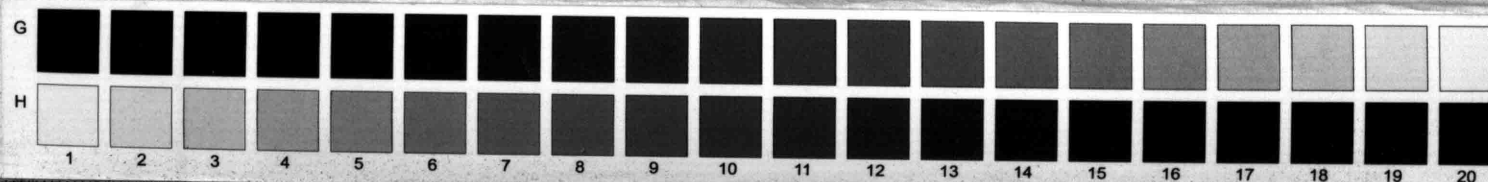
After writing his orders, the Deputy Magistrate has recorded, it occurred to him, that he had better charge the accused, under section 353 I. P. C. also. He accordingly sent for the accused but could not find him.

Next day, however, accused attended and was charged under section 353 I. P. C. Mr. Corbett was also present, and was cross-examined by Babu Jagannath Sahai, who appeared on behalf of the accused. Babu Jagannath Sahai has sworn that he asked Mr. Corbett if his report would ever have seen the light of day but for the attendance of the accused at the hospital, and that Mr. Corbett answered that question in the negative. The Deputy Magistrate has sworn that he answered it in the affirmative. Mr. Corbett says that he does not remember what answer he gave in the lower Court, but that he is not prepared to answer the question in the affirmative now.

Mr. Corbett admits that he was asked in the lower Court from whom he got his information that accused was in hospital. He admits that he did not answer it, and says that he thinks the question was disallowed by the lower Court. Moulvie Zakir Hossein admits that Mr. Corbett refused to answer it, and that he did not compel him to do so on the truly original ground that police officers are not compelled to answer it. He did not, however, record that the question was put and disallowed. As I have already stated either Mr. Corbett is mistaken or the lower Court has wilfully omitted to record several other important statements of his.

On the 2nd September the case for the prosecution was closed and the defence pleader declined to call any defence witnesses. The defence pleader then addressed the Court. The Magistrate then adjourned the case for reply (he has afterwards written prosecution reply) to the 4th September. Moulvie Zakir Hossein who is a Magistrate of 27 years' standing denies knowing of the existence of any rule that the Crown has not a right of reply when the defence have called no witnesses. He admits, however, there was ample time to reply on the 2nd September. The truth, no doubt, is that he did not see how he could possibly convict on the two charges then before him; that he did not dare to acquit; and that he wanted time to find away out of the difficulty.

On Tuesday, the 4th September, no order appears in the order-sheet. It seems, however, that on that date Mr. Bradley, the Dist. Supdt. of Police appeared in Court, and as the *jilad* *Ar.*, he was allowed a seat on the bench, and there discussed the law and the evidence with the trying Magistrate. Mr. Bradley's



planation of his appearance is rather peculiar. It is, I understand, a rule that Police officers should conduct, or at all events look after, specially important cases such as gang robberies and cases in which big zemindars are involved. Mr. Bradley says that what may be called an important case under the circumstances and at it was his duty therefore to look after it specially. From the jail Mr. Bradley shortly followed by Moulvi Zakir Hossein with the record adjourned to Mr. Twidell's private room and there discussed the case with him and with the Court Sub-Inspector.

Moulvi Zakir Hossein has admitted that he had previously discussed the case with Mr. Twidell in the train.

Moulvi Zakir Hossein first began trying cases when Mr. Twidell was a very small baby. Moulvi Zakir Hossein's explanation of his going to Mr. Twidell is amazingly frank. Whether the executive authorities at Darjeeling and Simla will be as pleased with his frankness as I am, is perhaps open to question. We all know that this sort of thing goes on but it is seldom that it is brought out so clearly as in the present case. "The reason why I went to Mr. Twidell," says the Deputy Magistrate, "was that in the train I asked him under what section of the law his order to repair the bundh was passed. He said that they had previous intention, it appears, to beat these men—to insult Mr. Corbett. I took the record with me to him to discuss the evidence because he said there was previous intention on the part of the accused to beat Mr. Corbett and to insult him. At the time when I took the record to Mr. Twidell that was not my opinion—it was my opinion that the questioning was begun by Mr. Corbett. I took the record with me to satisfy him that section 353 was not applicable—to explain to him. It did not strike me that it would be better to pass my judgment first and to give any explanation afterwards. I have been a Deputy Magistrate for 27 years. I have before this served under very young District Magistrates. I have discussed pending cases with them similarly. It is not the fact that I discussed the cases with them because I wanted to know what they wished me to do—it was to avoid after troubles. What I mean is that sometimes when cases are disposed of and Magistrates do not like it they find fault and so I settled it beforehand."

On the 30th September, Moulvi Zakir Hossein wrote me the letter marked Ex. E. He says that his object was simply to pay his respects and that it did not occur to him that it would be better for him to do this after this case was over. It is difficult for me to resist the suspicion that Moulvi Zakir Hossein wanted to settle something beforehand with me—to at all events, give an opportunity of letting fall a hint, should I be disposed to do so.

Even Mr. Twidell, whose conscience, from other parts of his evidence appears, elastic enough, admits that it is difficult for him to say that he did not give Moulvi Zakir Hossein any hint as to how he was to decide this case.

On the 5th September the case being then pending, on the Deputy Magistrate's showing, for judgment only, a new charge under section 504 I. P. C. was framed and the accused was informed that he would also have to defend himself under section 29 of the Police Act.

On this date the defence pleader applied to cross-examine Mr. Corbett on the new charges. The order passed was that Mr. Corbett had gone to Backergun (at the other end of Bengal) that accused must deposit his pay and travelling expenses or if he liked he could file interrogatories. The uselessness of interrogatories in a case of this kind in which Mr. Corbett was himself the complainant, is very manifest. The amount which the appellant would have had to deposit, would probably be about equal to his pay for a couple of years.

It is admitted that on this day also Mr. Bradley sat by the Magistrate's side, that "abu Jagannath Sahai" was asked by the Magistrate to discuss the law and that he declined to do so. It is also admitted that the petition to summon Mr. Bradley, Mr. Twidell and Captain Maddox as witnesses was discussed.

It is alleged on behalf of the appellant that Babu Jagannath Sahai gave as his reason for declining to discuss the law that Mr. Bradley was on the Bench and that for the same reason he protested against disclosing the reason why he wished to call Mr. Bradley and the other gentlemen named. Mr. Bradley says that he does not remember this, Moulvi Zakir Hossein denies it.

It is contended by Mr. Huq for the appellant that Moulvi Zakir Hossein is lying, that he was not examined till the day after Mr. Bradley and has only admitted such facts as are proved by the evidence of that gentleman and other European witnesses. Attention is drawn to the petition marked as Ex. D in which it is clearly set forth that Babu Jagannath Sahai explained his reasons with protest.

Moulvi Zakir Hossein on the 7th September refused this petition as vexatious. He explains that he did not read the whole petition, but only parts of it.

A priori, it is very probable that Babu Jagannath Sahai would and did protest against Mr. Bradley's being on the bench. There is, however, no statement in the affidavit that he did protest. It may, of course, be that until he knew what Mr. Bradley would say he did not venture to swear to the fact. But in the absence of any statement to that effect in his affidavit, and in the face of Moulvi Zakir Hossein's positive denial, I am unable to hold that his protesting, however probable in itself, is proved.

Whether he protested or not there cannot be two opinions that it was most improper for Moulvi Zakir Hossein to give Mr. Bradley a seat on the bench and to allow him to argue the case from that seat. It would be improper in any case; but still more so under the peculiar circumstances of this case, in which it was inevitable that Mr. Bradley should take a lively personal interest.

The proceedings on the 5th September were followed by another adjournment with the record to Mr. Twidell's private room.

On the 7th September the case was again taken up. The Government pleader appeared on that date for the first time, and was given the right of reply notwithstanding the defence pleader's protests. The case was then adjourned for judgment which was delivered the following day with the result already mentioned.

I should not omit to mention that on the 23rd August the appellant, who had only just been able to find bail, preferred a charge of voluntarily causing hurt and of unlawful compulsory labor against Messrs. Corbett and Simkins. Moulvi Zakir Hossein examined the appellant at length, and he detailed the way in which he had been arrested in Hospital and

brought to Mr. Bradley's house, the pressure put upon him by Mr. Bradley and the incidents which happened at Mr. Twidell's. Under the circumstances Moulvi Zakir Hossein's action in rejecting his petition for examining these gentlemen was a flagrant piece of servility.

The same day he convicted the appellant, Moulvi Zakir Hossein recorded the following order on his complaint. "This complaint is utterly without grounds. I have found in the counter-case that this complainant as accused in that case, was the aggressor, and that he was rightly served. I dismiss the complaint, section 203 Criminal Procedure Code."

This order, there can be no doubt, was the end to which the present treat was the means. If there is one thing clearer than another on the face of these proceedings, it is this, that the appellant was prosecuted simply because it was feared that he would otherwise bring a case against Messrs. Corbett and Simkins. All sorts of sections were pressed into the service; but whatever Narsingh's offence may have been, his crime consisted not in what he had done but in what he had suffered—it was the crime—and it may be a very grievous crime in these parts—of having been assaulted by a European official.

Neither on the evidence before Moulvi Zakir Hossein nor on that recorded by myself can I find any thing which justifies the Moulvi's statement that the appellant was the aggressor that he was rightly served—on the contrary it seems to me as at present advised that he was treated very badly. But on this point I refrain from saying more, inasmuch as in a separate proceeding I am directing a further enquiry into his complaint which Mr. Zakir Hossein has dismissed. Two other points stand out from these proceedings in equal prominence.

The first is that Mr. Zakir Hossein is a mere servile tool in the hands of his superiors, a man without conscience, with no fear of God before his eyes.

The second is that Mr. Twidell has prostituted his high office as District Magistrate to screen his friends from justice.

With regard to Mr. Twidell. This has been contended by appellant's Counsel that he has abetted an offence under section 374 I. P. C. This contention seems to me somewhat extravagant. No doubt considerable moral responsibility must attach to Mr. Twidell, for there can be no doubt that he must have known perfectly well that the police would unlawfully compel men to work; but it seems to me that he has kept on the right side of the law, and that only his subordinate can be made to suffer. With regard to the actual prosecution it is clear that his object all through was not to do justice but to secure by hook or by crook that Narsingh should be convicted of something and that any complaint which he might make should be bunked.

It is all very well for Mr. Twidell to attempt to shelter himself behind Mr. Bourdillon, but it is evident that the latter's advice to submit no explanation fell upon willing ears. There was no need for Mr. Twidell to consult Mr. Bourdillon at all. He admits that he has submitted explanations to this Court in other cases, and the reason why he was unwilling to do so in this case is obviously that he wished to conceal his guilt.

As to Moulvi Zakir Hossein, Mr. Huq has urged now that he has been found out, he cannot be allowed to continue any longer as a Magistrate and has asked me to report the circumstances for the information of the local Government.

The creed of Moulvi Zakir Hossein, and I fear of too many other magistrates in this country, may be appropriately summed up in the lines of James Russell Lowell.

I do believe that I should give
For his his'n unto Caesar's sword
For it's by him I move an' live
From him my bread an' cheese air;
I do believe that all o'me
Doth bear his superstition,—
Will, conscience, honor, honesty,
An' things o' that description.

It certainly does seem to me that Moulvi Zakir Hossein's predilection for satisfying his superior at all costs might find more legitimate indulgence on the revenue side. And it will be a grave scandal if he be retained as a Magistrate in this neighbourhood. I therefore direct that a copy of this judgment be forwarded through the proper channel for the Lieutenant Governor's information.

Sd. A. PENNELL.
Sessions Judge.
7-10-99.

The executive officials of Chupra, however, at last triumphed. Have they not got a staunch friend—a friend through good and through evil—in Mr. Bolton? Well Mr. Pennell, the Sessions Judge of Chupra, has been transferred to one of the worst places in Bengal, namely Noakhally, for administering justice according to his own lights. We shall return to the subject.

"HUMAN SHEEP."

THAT Canada and Australia should equip soldiers to aid England in its war with the Boers is no sign of the weakness of the Imperial country. England is strong enough to meet the Boers in the field, as the recent British victories have proved. But the aid thus afforded to the Imperial country shows its vast resources, and it satisfies the very natural pride of Englishmen at this display of the greatness of their Empire. England has acknowledged this offer of aid with gratitude. But as a matter of fact she has no need to be grateful either to Canada or Australia for it. For, both Canada and Australia enjoy an independent existence, because of the protection that the great flag of England offers them. England is very generous to Australia and Canada. For it takes nothing from them but protects them with her own troops and fleets, and at her own cost. Here is a clear evidence of white men bearing the burden of white men. But Mr. Kipling claims for the white man greater generosity than that.

It is curious to note how these distant Colonists regard their humble and poor fellow-subjects in India. Some of their papers, especially those conducted under liberal principles, shew a remarkable insight into the actual condition of our people and the Government which holds sway over them, while others speak of this country as if it was situated in a planet far removed from the solar system. One Canadian paper, the *Weekly Star*, Sept. 13, has given a long paragraph on India. It begins by stating:—

It seems that the British in India have been alarmed of late by what they think appearances of disaffection. Suffering breeds discontent, and the people have been suffering, nor have they yet ceased to suffer, from plague and famine. But there seems to be no reason to apprehend disaffection. A leading native paper positively denies that anything of the kind exists, declaring that all sensible Hindoos acquiesce in the necessity of British rule. Part of the native press, no doubt, is childishly seditious but the range of its influence is very small.

The above is only an echo of what English papers say. The writer, however, it seems, does not know that it is impossible for the native press to be seditious either childishly or sagely, or that the assurance of a leading paper that there is no sedition goes for anything in this country, because there are laws here which make it impossible for the native press, either leading or obscure, to preach sedition. Neither is there any truth in the statement that "the British in India have been alarmed of late by appearances of disaffection." That outsiders should draw such an inference is but natural, considering that the sedition laws were passed here, and that a hue and cry had necessarily to be raised against the Indian press, to justify the measure. By these sedition laws, British rule has condemned itself before the world more than the Indian papers could ever have done. The writer then continues to make other statements. He says: "It is not to be expected that the conquered will love the conqueror. They may bear with him, respect him, they cannot love him." So far the tone of the writer is friendly to British rule, but his tone then changes:—

The gulf between the races has unfortunately become wider than ever since the connection of the British with their own country has been made so much closer and more constant by the shortening of the voyage. In former days, when the Anglo-Indian identified himself more with the people among whom the best part of his life was continuously passed, the name "nigger" was never heard. There has just appeared a black list of outrages committed by the British private soldier against natives. Not could it be hoped that men of rude and coarse nature, finding themselves among a despised race, would always abstain from the indulgence of their insolence.

In the above there is a clear attack against British rule. We fully agree with the writer, that the relations between the races were more cordial before the opening of the Suez Canal.

As regards outrages, the one at Rangoon has created a world-wide scandal. The writer concludes his para with the following observation:—

But there does not appear to be any real danger of insurrection. The people have long been disarmed and have lost all warlike qualities. The real danger to British government is rather that which arises from the difficulty, ever increasing, of handling myriads of human sheep, ever multiplying in helplessness on the hands of a parental government.

In the above there is a serious note of warning. The writer says that the myriads of human sheep are ever increasing; and how does the Government mean to handle them? Yes, that is the principal difficulty which besets the rulers of the land. To describe the myriads here as "human sheep" is not an exaggeration, nor a libel. The description is as accurate as possible. These myriads of human sheep move as they are moved; they have no will of their own; they have no future, and no inducement before them to exert themselves for their benefit.

In the beginning of this article we were talking of the gratitude that Canada and Australia owe to England. We said that by sending some troops to aid England in its war with the Boers, the Canadians and Australians only repaid a very small portion of the debt that they owed to the imperial country. But the attitude of England towards this poor country, the poorest on the face of the earth, is quite different. India has to maintain British rule, at her own cost; nay, it has to maintain a large and costly army mainly for the benefit of her masters. India is offering substantial aid to England at this moment. And, therefore, if England has to express gratitude to any country, India alone has any claim on it. But the Australians and Canadians have been thanked, not the Indians, simply because the Indians are regarded as "human sheep."

THE temporary check which British successes have apparently met in the Transvaal is to be deplored mainly on the ground that the war is likely to be protracted and more bloody scenes enacted. The imperial country will now be obliged to break down completely the spirit of independence, which is so strong and deep-rooted in the Boer mind; and this means the loss of very many human lives. Let us trust, however, that something will turn up to put an end to the war as soon as possible.

IN Bengal one of the most crying social evils of the day is the ruinous expense of the marriage of girls. Thirty or forty years ago the practice did not exist here. But with the advent of the civilization of the West into this country, our people have imbibed certain extravagant notions resulting in this social evil. A *Sava* was started by some leading Kayasthas of Calcutta to put a stop to this growing evil; but though it worked with some vigour in the beginning, it has begun to languish and has practically ceased to exist. The evil crept into the Hindu society in Rajputana, also; but the Rajputs there being less civilized than ourselves, have been more successful in their efforts to eradicate it. What they did was to start a *Sava* called the *Wallericki Rajputana Hitarani Sava* in 1888; and at its first meeting, all the Sardars of the various States of Rajputana assembled and framed certain rules regulating expenditure incurred at marriage and funeral ceremonies among the Rajputs. Since then the *Sava* has been working steadily but without fuss. Its report for the year 1898 is before us, and it shows that the *Sava* has almost succeeded in attaining the object for which it was established. We see that, in the year under review, 4800 marriages took place in accordance with the rules relating to marriage expenses, only 53 not following them. Bengal should follow in the wake of Rajputana in this respect.

We published a letter from our Ahmedabad correspondent, the other day, to the effect that no steps had been taken by the civil authorities to punish the perpetrators of what is now known as the Delhi Gate Outrage, though a month had elapsed since the occurrence of the outrage. Our correspondent informed us that the District Magistrate of Ahmed-

abad had asked the editors of the local papers, which had published the particulars of the affair, to see him on the subject on a particular day, but that the meeting did not take place. The *Praja Bandhu*, one of the local papers, thus describes how it happened:—

After we published the account in our issue of the 8th inst we were asked by the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad to see him on Monday last at noon for certain explanation regarding the matters published in our paper. We at first thought that we were to have an ordeal through which the Editor of the *Maharatta* had to pass some time back in the presence of the District Magistrate of Poona. But we were perfectly prepared for any contingencies. The visit, however, did not come off by reason of some misunderstanding between the Collector and his clerk, for, whereas the latter mentioned 12 noon as the hour of appointment, the Collector seems to have asked his clerk to call us at 9 A. M.

The strange part of the affair is yet to be told. The editor of the *Praja Bandhu*, having heard of the clerk's mistake, wrote to the Magistrate, saying that he was quite prepared to see him any time he wanted in that connection; but no reply was vouchsafed to his letter. The matter ought to engage the attention of the India Government, which has evinced such horror at the unspeakable outrage at Rangoon. But for the timely presence of her husband, the Ahmedabad woman was likely to have received the same treatment from the four soldiers as the Burmese lady had received at Rangoon at the hands of a score.

It is difficult to overtake a lie when it has once taken its wings. But that is not all; it magnifies itself in its flight. Sometime ago a mischievous paragraph detailing a so-called social war at Simla appeared in a Chicago paper, and we noticed it at the time with a view to contradict the statement made therein. Now, see how the statement has undergone a change during its course. This is what the *Toronto Citizen and Country* says:—

A bitter social war has been raging at Simla, the Indian capital, because the mother and sisters of Lady Curzon, Mrs. Levi Leiter and the Misses Leiter of Chicago, demand the same homage paid to them by Simla society as is due to the wife of the Viceroy. Several officers' wives struck against such an order of things, and refused to attend functions at which the Leiters were present. As there are only 600 white people at Simla, the situation became extremely uncomfortable, and the social season has been a failure, notwithstanding the enormous outlay made by Lady Curzon for dresses before going to India. Many prominent women left Simla rather than put up with the Leiters' social demands, and the refugees have appealed to the Queen to settle the dispute. They claim it is too much to expect them to render the same homage to Lord Curzon's wife's relatives as they would to members of English royalty.

We stated before on the highest authority, and we state it again, that there is no truth whatsoever in this invented scandal. Mrs. Levi Leiter has never been to India. Only the two sisters of Lady Curzon—the Misses Leiter—came to this country and were the guests of the Viceroy. They never took any part in any social function, much less did they ever "demand the same homage paid to them by Simla Society as is due to the wife of the Viceroy." So the whole thing owes its origin to the fertile imagination of somebody.

THE following paragraph, taken from the *Mysore Standard* will, we have no doubt, be read with pleasure by those who take an interest in the material welfare of the country:—

Mr. N. Krishna Iyengar of Chamrajnagar and his brother, who have applied for patent certificates for a new process of match manufacturing in Mysore have come to Mysore to work up their interest. We have seen the methods of their work and possess full information regarding the process. We feel quite astonished at the remarkable ease with which the new process is worked and the utilisation of such indigenous materials in the manufacture as Mysore has quite an abundance of. The inventors are young men, hardly over 26, and are very enthusiastic over the work. What led to their invention of the process is more interesting still, and we hope we will be able to explain all in a subsequent issue. The industry, if established well in Mysore, is calculated to open quite a new era in the history of mechanical activity in the Province.

In Calcutta, too, attempts were made to establish match factories but they failed for various reasons, one of them being the want of a sufficient supply of suitable wood for sticks at a low rate. If the Mysore gentlemen have succeeded in overcoming the wood difficulty, there is a great prospect before them. Let them, however, put themselves into communication with the promoters of match factories in Calcutta, and they may get many points which will stand them in good stead in the business they have taken in hand.

OUR Benares correspondent writes us to say that the case in which a Hindu widow and some members of her family stood charged with having attempted to murder her illegitimate babe has resulted in their acquittal. The case created great local sensation considering the high position of the accused and the nature of the offence with which they were charged. The decision of the Sessions Judge has given great satisfaction in the locality. Mr. Green has already earned the golden opinion of the Benares public by the impartial and judicious way in which he deals with cases that come up before him for disposal.

THE Queen has very naturally deeply felt the loss of her brave troops. Her Majesty was anxious to avoid war; she did not like that the last days of her reign should be darkened by the horrors which inevitably follow war. But her unruly children would have other ways. We do not doubt, however, the bloody work is giving pain, not only to the Queen-Empress, but to every man in the world. Europeans are very wise, yet they do not see the folly of going to war. What is a soldier? He is defined to be a man who is hired for the purpose of slaughtering his fellow-beings. And what is war? It is the strong massacring the weak. Ants fight fiercely in the rainy season. These puny insects have their Khetriyas or warrior classes, but they are blind. They roam about with their mouths open in search of opponents. No sooner do they come across any, they close their open jaws upon it, and if it is a living thing, the warrior will not let go his hold till it is dead. If by chance two blind ants meet, they will fight till both are killed. If the ants could speak, they would be able to give no explanation as to why they fight and kill one another. In the same manner, if it is asked why we are going to fight with the Boers, no satisfactory reply would be forthcoming. It is God alone Who can stop war, and puny man can only pray to Him to grant

peace. Are not the details sickening? So-and-so is killed—says the message. And the dear ones of the fallen hero find themselves stricken down. The idea that such a one has met with an honorable death may give joy to outsiders, but it will hardly console his widowed wife or orphaned children.

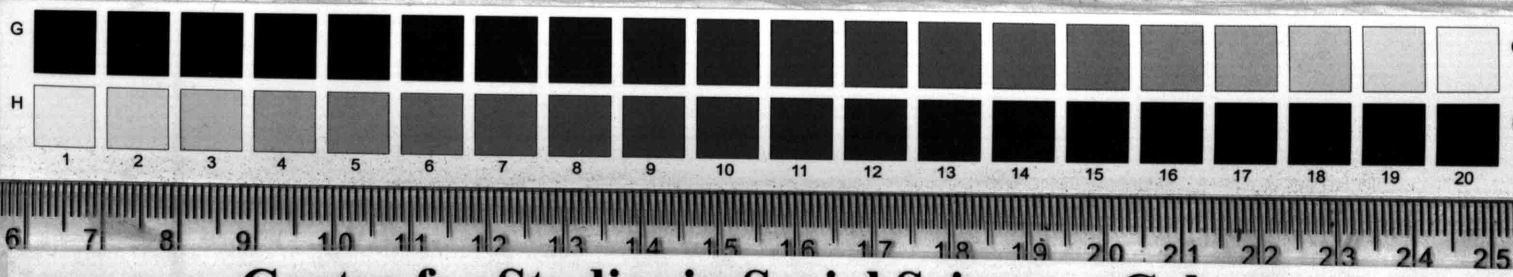
WITH regard to the Bill introduced by Mr. Rivaz for the protection of coolies in Assam, the Government should bear in mind that conditions have considerably changed since the day the law relating to emigration to Assam was enacted. In early days the planters needed special aid in the interests of a new enterprise. This aid was granted by the Government in a most effective manner; so effective was the arrangement that the enterprise flourished and the coolies perished in so fearful numbers, that in some gardens cent per cent was carried off by cholera and other diseases. Government did all it could to afford protection to the coolies, but the law was bad and its administration was worse, and oppressions upon the coolies became a crying scandal in Bengal and Assam. The Bill introduced by Mr. Rivaz has many good features and will go a long way to stop abuses; but do the planters now require any special labour at all which their predecessors were undoubtedly in need of? The coolies are recruited from the poorest of districts, where people live upon coarse grains, roots of plants, carrion and so forth. If the planters pay adequately for the work demanded, coolies will flock to them of their own accord. Mr. Cotton should be able to do away altogether with all special provisions for the benefit of the planters. These special arrangements, made for this particular industry in a particular place, shew that the coolies do not get fair-play. In the Sunderbans we have a class of men whom we may call rice planters. Large tracts are sown with rice but the cultivators have no men to cut the paddy and stack them. They do need coolies as urgently as the tea-planters of Assam do for their industry, but how do they procure them? They have no *arkulis* to do the work. Coolies themselves repair to the Sunderbans in the reaping season in large numbers and come back home in boats laden with paddy. If the planters pay the coolies adequately, if the emigrants are protected from violence, then they will run to tea-gardens of their own motion. This special legislation, as we said before, is a proof that the coolie does not get his proper dues from the planters.

THEY in the Bombay Presidency "poison men, especially European Residents, with powdered glass. Colonel Phayre of the wulhar Rao fame was thus sought to be poisoned; and now we are told Col. Wray, Resident of Kolhapur, was sought to be killed in that way by a lawyer named Fernandez. That Col. Wray believed that Fernandez meant him mischief we have no doubt; but does powdered glass kill men at all? Col. Wray and Fernandez, who is a married man and apparently a man of position and education, were not friends. And so when it was reported to Col. Wray that Fernandez had sought to poison him he naturally believed it, and made a row over it. Indeed, the row made was so great that we were relieved to find that the Kolhapur Durbar was not implicated in it. It subsequently transpired that Fernandez had a defence to make; nay, he was given bail. And now everyone in India has almost forgotten about what at one time threatened to be a very sensational affair.

THE *Englishman* says there is every indication that the Home Government fears the possibility of European interference in the Boer War. France, it is suspected, may pick up a quarrel with England at this juncture. Our contemporary remarks:—

During the last few days there have been vague telegrams from London pointing to an activity at home in naval and military directions out of all proportion to the requirements of the Boer war. We first heard that the whole of the militia force of the country, numbering over 130,000 men, had been called out. Next came the news that the Channel Squadron had been suddenly ordered to Gibraltar. Then followed the statement that four cruisers were being commissioned for special service, and the latest messages state that more ships of war are being prepared for sea, the dockyards working overtime. There can be no disguising the significance of these reports. They point to the possibility of interference by some Continental Power. It is natural that in these days of excitement the wildest rumours should fly abroad, and at all times men in the mass prefer to rely on the more startling and sensational of any explanations of a given event. The calmer and more sober-minded are, therefore, inclined to fall into a habit of disbelief which may, in its own way, and on certain occasions, be as much an excess as the credulity of the vulgar. The press generally, so far anxious to avoid extravagance in either direction, would seem to have carefully avoided direct comment on the home preparations, but these have now taken so clear and distinct a shape that to ignore them altogether would be a mere act of deception. This is not the first time, it should be noted, within recent years, that the British navy has been prepared for conflict with a Continental Power. Apart from the Fashoda crisis, there have been occasions when the Government has shown a strange warlike activity under what appeared to be a smiling sky. Indeed, the Salisbury Government has from its inception pursued a policy of armaments which can only be defended on the ground that ministers are aware of the existence of malevolent enemies who are only seeking an opportunity to spring into activity. That opportunity may now be offering.

IT was no doubt very graceful on His Excellency the Viceroy's part to wish that the people of India should take their share in the humane work of relieving the present distress, but whatever the shortcomings of the Indians, they have never been found wanting in matters in which the heart is concerned. Indeed, one of the charges laid against them by certain Anglo-Indian writers is their soft-heartedness. The wish of Lord Curzon has been anticipated in Rajputana, for we read in an up-country exchange:—"Some Marwari gentlemen have already opened a relief fund at Bikanir to deal with the famine in Rajputana—Rai Bahadur Bastur Chand, of the firm of Bansilal Abirchand of Calcutta, has contributed Rs. 50,000; Seth Chandmal Dhadha, Rs. 10,000; Seth Jagannath Mehta, 10,000; Seth Shree Kissenadas Champallal, Rs. 70,000, and Seth Lalchand Sugarchand Damani, Rs. 7,000. Further subscriptions have been promised, and it is hoped that the fund will amount to at least Rs. 1,00,000." Elsewhere, too, is the same spectacle witnessed—of charitable people coming forward to relieve the distress of the distressed, and they



tainly deserve the choicest blessings of Heaven. The people will never be found wanting in this, only the Government, too, should either be blind nor injudiciously parsimonious.

A SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A GUNNER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing yesterday of the case in which Gunner Alfred King, of the 26th Eastern Division Royal Artillery, stands charged with committing an indecent assault on a European girl, aged eleven years.

Mr. David Sealy, who held Mr. Hugh Sealy's brief, defended the accused.

The complainant, cross-examined by Mr. Sealy, admitted that the Infant School Mistress, in September last, made a report to School Master Leonard that several boys chased a single girl. The Head School Master stated in the presence of the whole school that this was not to occur again. Witness never taken before any Commanding Officer in Calcutta. Before making her statement in Court she told her mother and father of what had occurred in the school-room. Complainant could not remember how many days after her complaint to her parents accused was arrested. It was after inquiries were made by accused King, about a boy named George Clarke that she made a complaint about King to her parents. The inquiries related to the boy George Clarke, chasing complainant and several boys were present when these inquiries were being made by accused. On that day, and at that same time, complainant told accused that a girl had tried to be rude to her. She knew that she said a very serious thing against King. She was alarmed when he tried to become indecent, but she did not raise an alarm as she was afraid. After this incident she went and had her breakfast in the school. The girl mentioned above was making his breakfast along with her (complainant's) brother. Several grown up soldiers, about forty in number, attended the Regimental school on Thursday. The assault on her was committed on Thursday, the 5th October. On that day the school was open till 11-30 A.M. and then closed. The assault was committed before breakfast time. There was a cricket match on that day. The school had not been dismissed when the assault was committed. It occurred during the breakfast recess, when fourteen of the school children dispersed to go home to breakfast. Complainant was shown a rough sketch of the school building and was asked to point out the place where accused assaulted her. She was then cross-examined on this evidence. The desk was about twenty feet from the door. After the recess for breakfast she went back to the school-room to put by her hat. She did not see the accused until after the school had re-assembled at 9 A.M. When accused King was questioning her about George Clarke, Arthur Faythorpe and another girl were not present. The case was adjourned to Thursday next.

Plague News.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

The plague figures came down on the 26th instant to 5 cases and 5 deaths, distributed as follows over the following wards:—1 case and 1 death in ward No. 3; 1 case and 1 death in ward No. 8; 1 case and 1 death in ward No. 10; 1 case and 1 death in ward No. 11; 1 case and 1 death in ward No. 22. The total number of deaths was, however, only 54 as against 59, the average of the previous five years. Wards No. 5 and 9 showing the greatest number of deaths.

BOMBAY FIGURES.

PLAGUE attacks reported on Thursday numbered 33 and deaths 14, the total mortality being 103, last year it was 93 and in 1897, 96.

POONA MORTALITY.

SIX cases and eight deaths were recorded in the Poona city on Thursday, the total mortality being 13. In the Cantonment there was one case, and in the district 97 cases and 82 deaths.

WE hear that the establishment of the several Government of India Secretariats have memorialised the Viceroy regarding certain matters affecting their position and prospects in the service.

Mr. J. W. HAM, who went on furlough in May, 1898, preparatory to retiring, has changed his plans, and returns by this week's mail steamer to resume charge of the Postmaster Generalship, N. W. Provinces and Oudh. Mr. Cornwall, acting incumbent, after short leave, goes to Bombay as Postmaster General.

Two outrages, which occurred in the early part of the month on the Chitral road, are now reported. In one the dak was fired on just beyond Chakdarra, and one levy killed and another wounded, the opportune arrival of some villagers, however, preventing any looting. In the other a Khatak carrier was found murdered on the road between Robat and Sadu. A bad character, believed to have been connected with these outrages, has been arrested.

THE "Chicago Inter Ocean"—Rare presence of mind probably saved the life of Mrs. Flora Jennison, who, with a party, was camping on Clear Creek, Idaho. She was out in a huckleberry patch, when she ran across a bear with cubs. The mother bear, with a vicious snarl, made for her, like a flash Mrs. Jennison tore of her skirt and slung it over the bear's head. While the enraged bear was tearing the garment to pieces in an effort to extricate itself, the woman fled down the hill to the camp. Some of the men, hearing her screams, started out with their guns and met her. They killed the bear and captured the cubs, which Mrs. Jennison is now raising on a bottle.

PERHAPS the most remarkable mountain in the world is Mount Hooker in Texas, which is the unique property of making those who have the hardihood to ascend it completely intoxicated! Amazing as this statement sounds, it is nevertheless absolutely true. At an elevation of a thousand feet, the climber begins to feel a curious light-headedness; a few hundred feet higher he becomes irresponsible, dancing and capering like a lunatic; and at the summit he not infrequently falls in to a species of drunken stupor, which lasts until he descends to a lower altitude. The explanation of this phenomenon is not far to seek; the rarefaction and extreme purity of the air are alone responsible for it.

Calcutta and Mofussil.

A PHENOMENON.—This appears in the South Indian Post.—A fortnight ago, a show bull was brought to the village of Kelamangalam, Hosur Taluk, which yields about one seer of milk daily. The milk resembles that of a cow, and is obtainable throughout the year. Everybody who wishes to see the bull is charged 6 pies and thus the owner is making Rs. 2 or so every day.

THE "ANANDABAZAR" DEFAMATION CASE.—On Friday this case came on for hearing before Moulvie Sera-jul Hug, Police Magistrate of Alipur, when Mr. P. Mitter, bar-at-law, on behalf of the complainant, Babu Kalprasanna Kabyabharad, said that as there was some possibility of an amicable arrangement being come to, his client was willing to accept Mr. R. Mitter, counsel for the defence, as an arbitrator and to abide by any decision he might give. Mr. R. Mitter replied saying that he could express no opinion without consulting his clients. The case was, thereupon, postponed to the 8th November next.

METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.—A Government Resolution reviewing the annual report of the Meteorological Department acknowledges the energy and ability with which it has been administered by Mr. John Eliot and his provincial assistants. It is noted that from January, 1900, five new observatories will be started in Assam, and interesting experiments in photogrammetric measurements of clouds are in progress. During the past year, warnings of storms and floods along the coasts or in the interior of India were given in almost every instance, and were both timely and useful; and the same is said of the weather reports supplied to the Indigo planters of Behar. Monsoon forecasts are said to have been fairly in accordance with facts.

SINCE the surrender of Mehra Khan Khetar the management of the tribe is being carried on through his brother Mr. Bakhlilkar.

THE Mullah Powindab's gathering at Ahwad-wam is reported dispersed, without visiting Khaisera, and the Mullah has returned to his home.

REPORT was made at No. 13 guard, Mandalay, by one Mah Thee that one Maung Phoo Win of Yinbon quarter had indecently assaulted her. The Police await the report of the medical authorities.

M. HUMBLLOT has successfully introduced the gutta percha tree into the Comores Island. M. Jungfleisch recommends the method of extracting the gum from fallen leaves which contain a large proportion of it.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab arrived at Lahore on the morning of the 20th, from Abbottabad, having completed his Cashmir tour. Under the usual salute, His Honor proceeded to Government House.

It is understood that the Conference which has been sitting in Simla to consider Mr. Tata's scheme will recommend that the new University of Research should be located at Bombay, or, failing a suitable site there, at Bangalore.

SOMEWHAT belated, news from the Zho Valley reports a skirmish on September 22, between a party of Zho levies and a raiding party of Waziris, who were overtaken about 12 miles from Gulkach with spoil of 400 goats carried off from Nasirs. The raiders were dislodged from a strong position they had taken up, with the loss of one killed and one wounded, and the bulk of the booty was recovered.

THE Sialkot Paper has brought to light a scandalous order of the court of Maulvi Ahmad Shah, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sialkot, to the effect that in all civil cases the diet money for witnesses residing at 5, 10 and 15 kos shall be Rs. 1, Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 respectively. It is strange that this court has no regard whatever of the position of witnesses and will pay the same value of the time of a pleader and a labourer. The order, being against the Chief Court Circular No. 20 of 1887, the above paper has invited the attention of the District Judge to the matter.

A MEETING of the Madras Landholders' Association was held on Wednesday afternoon, with Raja Venkatagiri in the chair. The Raja made a long speech, thanking the Government of Madras for the recent Court of Wards Amendment Act. He thanked the Government also for its declared intention of taking action to declare the inalienability and unfeudality of the zemindaries which had been threatened by the Privy Council decision in the Pittapur Zemindari case. The rest of the speech was devoted to criticism of the Tenancy Bill now under consideration in the Legislative Department. A Committee was appointed to consider and report upon the Bill.

THE subject of improving the present strain of coffee in Mysore, which is said to be deteriorating, was the subject of some discussion at the Mysore Representative Assembly. Mr. H. Pilkington, of the North Mysore Planters Association, asked the assistance of the Mysore Government in the establishment of an experimental nursery, in which new strains of coffee might be produced to take the place of the present Nalknad variety, which, by over-cultivation, has become weakened and is unable to resist leaf disease. He laid before the Durbar a brief scheme of the lines on which the experiment might be conducted. The Durbar promised to give the subject every consideration.

AN Ahmedabad correspondent writes:—Sixty prisoners have been sent up for trial to the Sessions Court by Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Nasarvanji Nanavaty, First-class Magistrate of Viramgam, on charges of dacoity. The facts of the case are these: A party of seventy persons, consisting of Kolis, Waghirs, and Rajputs, armed with guns, swords, and clubs, started on a raiding excursion. On arriving at the village of Auggan they saw ten carts, laden with wheat and sugar, driving towards the town of Veramgam. Somewhere near the latter place the raiders attacked the cartsmen and drove them back to the village of Jakhavada, where they severely belaboured the drivers and carried away the bags, doing full justice to the sugar on the spot. On receiving information, Messrs. Lambert and Pratt, with a police force, went to the scene of the disorder and captured sixty-three of the raiders. They were placed on trial before Khan Bahadur Nanavaty who discharged three of them, and committed the rest to take their trial before the Sessions Court.

DEATHS FROM STARVATION IN AHMEDABAD.

MR. JOSEPH BENJAMIN writes from Ahmedabad to a Bombay paper:—The Hon. Mr. Lely, and Messrs. Gibb, Pratt, Mead, Emanuel, and Lambert, assisted by Nagarseth Manibhai Premabhai, Seth Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai, Rao Bahadur Lalshankar, and others, are leaving no stone unturned to save the people and the cattle. Public and private charity is also flowing here in every direction. However, one does not fail to meet cases of real distress every now and then near the city. A few instances given below will prove the urgency of an immediate response to the call of duty at every famine-stricken place. A few cases reported by me have already been published in your issue of the 13th ultimo. The following are some of the other cases seen by us. On the 10th ultimo we saw a Koli woman from Kathiawar in the pangs of labour and hunger near the Ellis Bridge. One the 12th idem, when we visited the Risala, we were informed of a Punjabi Sikh having lost his wife and daughter from the effects of starvation. On the same day we saw a Koli child from Viramgam in a dying condition under the Ellis Bridge. The next day we visited Sarangpur, where five persons from Palampur had already died from fever and starvation, and fifteen more were sick. On the 18th idem, a Shrivak widow, of the Dasahirmal caste, was seen near the post office with a daughter who had a child only two days' old in hand. They said they belonged to Bhoini and seemed to be without food for about two days. On the 21st idem a Dhed was robbed of his bread by a Bavcha, who ran away with it. On the 23rd idem we saw a Koli woman from Detroj with two children, the husband having run away, leaving them to their fate. The next day we came across a similar case of a Sathwara woman from Dhakdi. On the 26th idem we met near the old post office a Koli woman from Velal offering her little child for sale, she having a swollen knee and consequently being unable to take care either of herself or of the child. On the 28th idem we met a Koli from Viramgam who told us that he had no food for six days. He had also fever. On the 30th idem we found that a Bawa, who was suffering from consumption, had been robbed of his clothes, etc. On the 1st instant a Rajput from Gatrav was seen, who was three days without food. At the bridge a blind man from Bikaner was seen, who had taken no food for six days owing to illness. On the 3rd instant we saw a cow dead on the other side of the bridge. On the 4th current a Kumbhar woman was delivered of a son under the bridge. She was without food since that time. On the 5th idem we saw an old Koli of Madhavapur of Viramgam, who was a mere skeleton living near the old jail. There was another Koli from Thardi, who seemed to be without food for about three days. There were also Kolis from Detroj, who were two days without food. On this day we saw Mahomedan females from Andej of Sanand Taluka, who seemed to be without food on that day. On the 6th instant we saw another Koli woman delivered of a son. She was without food since morning. There were also two Kolis from Rampura with dysentery. On the 7th idem we saw another Mahomedan family from Andej and a Brahmin and tailor family from Palampur. On the 8th instant we saw a family of twenty Mahomedan persons from Checkla, there being also a half-starved Koli from the same place. On the 9th current a half-starved Koli with a blind wife of Sachans was seen. On that day we met two Kolis of Bhankoda, who sustained themselves by merely eating Dodi leaves. On the 10th instant a Koli from Antroli was seen without food, so also a Brahmbhat woman of Umta with four children. We also saw a half-starved Mahomedan from Viramgam who told us that he had lost his two children on the way from starvation. On the 11th instant a half-starved Koli from Khandi was seen. On the 12th idem two cases of dysentery and fever were seen among people from Wenzwada and Ambasna. We also saw a half-starved Mussalman boy from Sanand. On the 14th instant my friend Mr. Jehangirjee Dinshaw Mehta saw a Bawa woman dead near Kankaria, apparently from starvation. Near the bridge on that day we saw a Koli from Unawa, near Unaza, who was three days without food. The Mahomedan constable was giving him cooked rice, evidently meant for himself, but with a generous heart he gave it to the hungry man. At bridge we saw about twenty hungry Mahomedan persons from Dodar. There was a Koli girl suffering from consumption from Menadraj. We also saw a Koli girl from Deoti, suffering from fever, reduced to a skeleton. On the 16th instant we saw an old Koli woman lying on the other side of the bridge in a field. She was nothing but bone and skin, and must have evidently been without food for a number of days. On the 17th current we saw a Koli woman, with two children, from Ghodasari, the husband having left them and gone away. There were about fifty persons from Wadhari of Radhanpur, among them being two cases of diarrhoea. On the 19th instant we saw another case of a Koli woman of Ambasna, the husband having gone away. On the 20th idem I saw a Koli family of Kula, who must have been without food for three days. At the bridge a Mahomedan woman from Chorodi was seen without food, the husband having run away. There was also seen a Koli woman from Wasandra in an unconscious state. She died the next day. On the 21st instant we saw a Koli woman from Khoru with three children, the husband having run away. The woman told me that she was asked by the husband to forsake the children and accompany him, which she naturally declined to do. Even the beggars who were near by sympathised with her, and one of them had actually given her some of his khichdi in the morning. We also saw two girls from Khandi, one of them being reduced to almost a skeleton. Their parents had forsaken them and gone away. At the orphanage, which is under the management of Rao Bahadur Lalshankar, we to-day saw a little child forsaken by the mother and found on the road, for whom a woman having three children was being maintained to nurse the child.

ONE hundred rifles under Captain Sillery left Falam on the 21st instant for Ramklao, a tract on the Southern Chin Hills to carry on disarmament operations. One hundred rifles under Mr. Fowler, Officiating Superintendent of the Chin Hills, left Haka on the 25th for Kianglang village on a similar mission. The two columns will join at Lonyet, and march thence to Tao where they will meet Captain Cole from the Lushai Hills early in November and concert measures for further disarmament.

TELEGRAMS.

[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.]

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

[LONDON, OCT. 23.]

The report that the British gained a new and signal victory at Glencoe is untrue.

The British losses at Elandslaagte amount to 257. Five officers were killed and thirty wounded, 37 men killed and 175 wounded and ten are missing.

The killed were:—Colonel Chisholme, commanding the Imperial Light Horse; Major Denne and Lieutenants Monro, Murray and Bradbury of the Gordon Highlanders.

Among the wounded were nine officers of the Imperial Light Horse; Captain Campbell and Lieutenant Manley of the 21st Battery; Captain Brooke of the Staff.

Captain Lafone and Lieutenants Gunning, Hayley and Greene of the Devonshires; Colonel Curran, Captains Melville, Newbigging and Patton, and Lieutenant Banks of the Manchester.

Colonel Cunyngnam, Major Wright, Captains Haldan and Buchanan, and Lieutenants Meiklejohn, Findlay, Hennessy and Campbell of the Gordons, and

Lieutenant Gillat of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Altogether the Gordons, of whom only half a battalion was engaged, lost 118 including twenty non-commissioned officers.

The name of Lieutenant Hannah of the Leicesters should be added to the list of those killed at Glencoe.

The motion of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to raise seven millions by Treasury Bills has been adopted.

The remaining three millions will be covered by the surplus.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach stated that the taxpayers in the Transvaal would be expected to provide a reasonable sum towards the expenses of the war.

In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Wyndham stated the present position at Natal, and said early this morning large columns of the enemy appeared advancing from the north and west upon Brigadier-General Yule who consequently has fallen back from Dundee and is concentrating at Glencoe Junction.

[LONDON, OCT. 24.]

It is officially announced that General Yule is retiring in order to effect a junction with Sir George White, and that he arrived last evening, all well at Waschbank River, without seeing the enemy.

Sir George White to-day fought a successful action with the Free State force, between Ladysmith and Newcastle and expected to join hands with General Yule this evening.

An official statement was read in the House of Commons to-night regarding the expected junction of Generals White's and Yule's forces and was received with cheers.

It has relieved the great anxiety which existed.

The Government has accepted the services of the eminent Surgeon Sir William MacCormac, who goes out to join Sir Redvers Buller's force in South Africa.

With the exception of six transports General Buller's force has all sailed.

General Yule reports that all his wounded are doing well.

News from Kimberley, dated last Sunday, at midday, states that all is well there.

[LONDON, OCT. 24.]

A telegram from General Sir George White dated Ladysmith last evening states that he moved out with a strong force to cover General Yule's movement on Ladysmith.

The Boers, occupying an exceptionally strong position, opened fire with one gun which the British Artillery silenced.

The British occupied a strong ridge parallel with the enemy.

General White confined his efforts to preventing the enemy from attacking General Yule.

Numbers of the enemy have taken to flight.

[LONDON, OCT. 25.]

The doctors have succeeded in extracting the bullet from General Symons, who is now doing well.

Lieutenant Campbell of the Gordons has died of his wounds.

General Sir George White telegraphs this afternoon that his advance-guard has come in touch with General Yule's force which was halted at Sunday river.

General Sir George White has occupied all the strong positions along the road to Ladysmith, regarding which no anxiety need be felt.

General White's losses at Reitfontein yesterday were 13 killed and 95 wounded.

The killed included Colonel Wilford of the Gloucesters, and the wounded included Lieutenant Douglas, 42nd Field Battery; Major Abdy, 53rd Field Battery; Lieutenant Pezrau, 53rd Field Battery; Lieutenant Sobart, 53rd Field Battery; Lieutenant Halford, 4th Hussars, and Lieutenant Hickie of the Gloucesters.

The War Office learns unofficially that Captain Lonsdale, Lieutenant Lemesurier, Lieutenant Garvie and Lieutenants Grimshaw of the Dublins, Lieutenant Mejdende of the King's Royal Rifles and Moellp (Moller), and Major Greville and Captain Pollok of the 18th Hussars have been all taken prisoners, and presumes that the whole squadron they commanded in pursuit of the enemy at Glencoe are prisoners also.

[LONDON, OCT. 25.]

Mr. Michael Davitt has resigned his seat in Parliament as a protest against the injustice of the Transvaal War.

[LONDON, OCT. 25.]

Overtime has been ordered at the Portsmouth Dockyard to prepare the St. George and other cruisers for sea.

[LONDON, OCT. 25.]

The Khalifa has left Gekelbeir and the Sirdar has decided not to pursue him, and has ordered the troops to return to Omdurman.

[SIMLA, OCT. 25.]

The following telegram has been received by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India from the General Officer, Commanding in Natal:—

Ladysmith, 24th October.—The following are the casualties among the troops in my command sent from India at Dundee:—

TELEGRAMS.

[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.]

On the 20th of October, killed—Lieutenant-Colonel Sherston. Wounded severely—Captain F. L. Adam at Elands Laagte.

On the 21st of October, the 21st Battery, Royal Field Artillery—Wounded—Captain Campbell, severely; Lieutenant Manley, severely; Private Gunner Albert Smith, severely; Gunner Alfred Pound, severely; Gunner Henry Brown, slightly.

42nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery.—Wounded—Private Gunner Wilhel Holman, severely; Gunner Henry Brown, severely; Bombardier Earnest Dainty, slightly.

1st Battalion Devonshire Regiment.—Severely wounded—Second Lieutenants Gunning, Hayley and Green; Corporal James Sims; Lance Corporal William Andrews; Privates Spencer, Streeter, Edward Sutton, Henry Thompson, Francis Filke, William Stevens, Thomas Gedams, John Josland, William Edwards, John Powney, James Wilkins, William Jeffries, William Glendon, Henry Marks, Albert Spear, William Aekland, Henry Dunkell, James Nichols, Henry Salmon, William Slade and Samuel Tottles.

Slightly wounded.—Captain Wm. Lafone, Privates William Cowlen, Frederick Redwood, Walter Ponkhurst, John Keen, James Palmer, Charles Devette, Henry Osmond.

2nd Battalion, Gordon Highlanders.—Killed—Major H. W. D. Denne; Lieutenant C. G. Monro; Second-Lieutenant J. G. D. Morray; Sergeants John Raffan, Henry Demaine, and William Middleton; Corporals James Traynor and James Moir; Privates George Duncan, James Nichol, Ernest Neass, Thomas Norgett, John Bonner, Robert Hall, Andrew Provan, John Reid, George Will, James Guest, Angus Chisholm, Stephen Hay, Alexander Logan, James McCabe, and Edward Printy.

Wounded—Lieut.-Col. Dick Cunyngnam, severely; Major Harry Wright, severely; Captain G. Haldane (bullet wound on the leg) severely; Captain Arthur Buchanan, severely; Lieutenant M. Meiklejohn, severely; Lieutenant L. B. Bradbury, severely (died yesterday); Lieutenant C. W. Findlay, severely; Lieutenant J. B. Gillatt, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, attached, severely; Second Lieutenant J. A. Campbell, severely; (died on the 23rd); Lieutenant A. R. Hennessy, 3rd Battalion, severely.

Men wounded: Sergeant-Major Etelham Robertson; Pipe-Major Charles Dunbar; Color-Sergeant James Morris; Sergeants Arthur Burness, Henry Powell, William Moir, Peter Stewart; Corporals John Murphy, Alexander Watson, Kenneth McLeod, Robert Falconer; Lance-Corporals James Scott, Archibald Frierker, Henry Turner, David Spalding, James Wakham; Privates Alexander Donald, James Donaldson, James Dutchie, John Henderson, James Inglis, Robert Kerr, William State, Alfred Wyles, David Armstrong, Alexander George, Wellham Gordon, James Anderson, Peter Brown, William Forbes, Peter McQueen, Henry Marsden, Henry Pollock, Henry Stewart, Henry Mills; George Fowler, Alexander Nelson, Robert Seales, Harry Slapley, Samuel Twyford, James Kane, Patrick Kelly, James Mundie, David Todd, Daniel Weir, William Hawthorn, William Lockerby, James Willmot, William Allan, Alexander Forrest, Alexander Farrel, James Dey, James Pater, George Sutherland, Alexander Scott, Robert Crumley, David Johnston, Alexander Taylor, Henry Davidson, David Barr, Thomas Craig, Alexander Robertson, William Burges, Alexander McDurdo, William Johnson, James Torrance, Donald Simpson, Gavin Begg, John Cavanagh, James Kelly, (died on 23rd); James Rennie, Robert Spence, Henry Speight, Thomas Williamson, John Boyd, John Johnstone, Donald McGregor, Henry Thomson, E. O'Neill, Thomas McIntosh, J. McArthur, Robert Greig, Robert McKindrick, William Reid, David McCombie.

Missing, Privates Robert Dale, William Mutch, and Edward Ellis.

A Bombay Gazette correspondent wires from London on October 24th (7-50 P.M.) General Joubert made an attack on Glencoe on Friday which did not succeed. It was not renewed, but the Boer Commander-in-Chief proceeded to surround the position, and did so effectually, making it untenable. On Monday nine thousand Boers from the north and three thousand from the south-west made a general advance, closing in upon the position. General Yule decided to abandon Glencoe, and withdrew his forces. On Monday night he succeeded in giving General Joubert the slip. He evaded the Boers, whose night patrolling is not effective, and joined hands with Sir George White near Ladysmith on Tuesday evening, after an arduous and difficult march. The Commander-in-Chief coming out to meet him. Incidentally Sir George White defeated a force of Boers on the Newcastle road on Tuesday. The concentration at Ladysmith strengthens that position, but the abandonment of Glencoe and Dundee leaves the Boers in practical possession of the greater part of Natal. This so far realises General Joubert's prediction when he told Mr. Bennett Burleigh, the Telegraph correspondent, just before the breaking out of war, that he did not contemplate a surprise, but that the plan of operations would give the Boers command of Natal from Laing's Nek to Glencoe. It was impossible to bring away the wounded in the retreat by night, evading the enemy. They were, therefore, left at Dundee.

[LONDON, OCT. 26.]

A trainload of British prisoners, including nine officers of the 18th Hussars and Dublin Fusiliers, who were captured while pursuing the enemy after the fight at Glencoe on Friday last, have arrived at Pretoria, where they were received by a great crowd in solemn silence.

They are now confined in the Grand Stand on the race course.

It is supposed that the Dublin Fusiliers who were captured were acting as Mounted Infantry. Thirty of the 18th reached Ladysmith, having fought their way through.

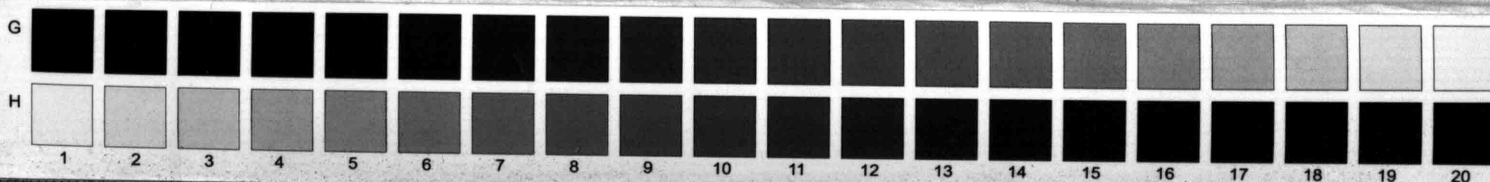
The bombardment of Mafeking began on the morning of the 24th instant.

The women and children were allowed time to leave the place.

A large commando is approaching Melmoth in Zululand.

Large reinforcements of Infantry and Artillery have reached Sir George White from Pietermaritzburg.

Sir George White telegraphs that General Yule and his force reached Ladysmith to-day, after an arduous night march in tremendous rain.



TELEGRAMS.

[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.]

The men are sorely fatigued, but in good spirits and only need rest.

General Symons is dead. General Joubert considerably informed Sir George White of the fact.

Belated despatches show that the Boer guns were not taken at Glencoe, and that moreover, only a few killed and wounded Boers were found on the captured position.

The Transport Jelunga has arrived at Durban and the transport Zayathla at Capetown.

The 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards and General Colville have sailed for South Africa in the Gorkha and Malta.

LONDON, OCT. 27

Several hours' fighting took place outside Kimberley on Tuesday.

At first only 270 men were engaged and finally 500 of the garrison went out.

The losses on our side were three killed and 21 wounded.

Many of the Boers are believed to have been killed, including Commandant Botha.

Martial law has been extended through the whole of Natal.

The Queen, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught have sent messages of sympathy to Lady Symons.

The newspapers in their obituary notices all speak in eulogistic terms of General Symons' qualities as a soldier.

In this morning's message it should read that the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, sailed in the Gorkha from Gibraltar for South Africa.

LONDON, OCT. 27

Parliament was prorogued to-day.

The Queen in her speech congratulated Parliament on the brilliant qualities of her brave regiments in repelling the invasion of her colonies and deplores the loss of the gallant officers and soldiers.

She trusts the divine blessing will rest on her gallant army.

SIMLA, OCT. 26

The following is a copy of a telegram from the General Officer Commanding the troops in Natal to the Commander-in-Chief in India:

The following are the casualties amongst the Indian troops at Reifontein, near Ladysmith, yesterday:

19TH HUSSARS.

Killed—Sergeant Farrier W. Mer.

Wounded slightly—2nd-Lieutenant A. Holford, Privates C. Boston and H. Churchill.

42ND BATTERY, ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

Wounded slightly—Lieutenant S. W. Douglas.

Wounded severely—Gunner Arthur Corsskey.

53RD BATTERY, ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

Wounded slightly—Major Abdy.

Wounded severely—Lieutenant Arthur Perrean (bullet wound right leg).

Wounded slightly—Lieutenant George Hobart.

AMMUNITION COLUMN ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Wounded—Drivers J. Steady and H. Gauntlett.

1ST BATTALION DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT.

Killed—Private William Winsor.

Wounded—Privates Harry Bremford, Richard Bray, Christopher Burns, George Bovitt, and James Harrison.

1ST BATTALION GLOSTER REGIMENT.

Killed—Brevet-Colonel Edmund Percival Wilford; Lance-Corporal Thomas Bradley;

Privates Benjamin Offer, Charles Miles, Henry Thomas, William Gubbins, and John Shelley.

Wounded slightly—Lieutenant Carlos Hickie.

Wounded—Colour-Sergeant John Savage;

Sergeants William Tomlins, Alfred Abel, and Charles Spencer; Corporals Henry Bunyan and Edward Carr; Lance-Corporals Ernest Watkins, Thomas Weaving, and William Keywood; Drummer Frank Harvey; Privates Frederick Fry, W. Hawks, John Cobb, H. Arthur, F. Leach, George Messenger, Daniel Walker, George Douglas, Henry Underwood, Andrew Wilcox, John Ball, Charles Kenny, Thomas Parsons, William Morse, William Peapell, James Cox, William Stafford, Henry Cratchley, William Couzens (since dead), William Greening, James Harvey, Henry Lacey, George Pringle, Herbert Stephens, Edward Cole, Charles Bryant, Edward Preedy, George Rice, Albert Stone, George Turner, Charles Bennett, Henry Gubbins, Frederick Hayward, Henry Mapstone, William Morris, Charles Penny, George Pike, Charles Price, Edward Tainton, Charles Wits, William Store, George Heskins, Charles Waddingham, Arthur Tyler, George Perry, T. Hodges, and William Stephens.

Missing—Lance-Corporal Alfred Robinson and Private Edward Walters.

Pioneer Correspondent.

LONDON, 25TH OCT.

The Times special correspondent at Elands-laagte, describing the battle, says that after our first battery came into action at 4 P. M. a body of mounted Boers broke into retreat. This was a ruse by which it was hoped to draw off part of the attacking force, they themselves galloping back into position on the reverse side of the hill. The enemy's guns then ceased firing, while our artillery, now having two batteries in action, prepared the way for the infantry assault, bursting shrapnel along the Boer position. The thunderclaps behind the hills made an ominous background for the lurid light of the bursting shells. It was evident that the attack must be pressed home before night, so after half an hour's preparation the infantry got orders to advance. The Devonshire Regiment were given the task of delivering the front attack, with the Manchester, supported by the Gordons, on the right flank, for which they had to make a wide detour. This was at 4-30 P. M., and the rain fell in deluges. A quarter of an hour later, as the infantry attack developed, the enemy brought forward three guns into position, and commenced shelling the advancing lines. The Devons, who were stolidly pushing across the open and cutting the impeding wire entanglements put up by the enemy, were extended as much as possible; this being the only method by which the men could hope to face the Mauser and Maxim fire. Nothing could be fiercer than the undaunted front this battalion displayed, while edging forward against

TELEGRAMS.

[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.]

the fire poured upon it by modern arms. The Gordons, skirting the batteries in action, cut in on the left of the Manchesters and marched steadily in company column until the boulder strewn neck of the enemy's ridge was reached. This point was three-quarters of a mile from the Boer guns. In front of the Gordons from this position were three successive ridges, running diagonally across the flat hilltop, each commanded by the one behind it. The hill itself was one mass of boulders. The regiment was many times driven back, yet righting themselves the troops on the summit steadily pushed on. The first ridge was already a shambles, but the weight of numbers carried the men on. It had ceased to be a "general's battle," everything depended on the company even the section, commanders. Gallantly the officers and non-commissioned officers did the work. If the men wavered or struck to cover, the officers sacrificed themselves for an example. The enemy stood to their position with grim and magnificent persistency. Their last stand above the laager is one of the finest fighting records of modern times. Despite the united attack of the storming regiments, who trained the guns on them at point-blank range, they checked the advance for half an hour. At six o'clock the bugles rang the advance; the fixed bayonets gleamed amid the boulders through the fading light. Men sprang up to fall the rabbits, the bugle sounded again and again, and the Highlanders, shouting and cheering madly, dashed over the breastwork, and while the skirling pipes sounded, the main kopje was taken with "Majuba" on the lips of the men who carried the laager with the bayonet. White handkerchief fluttered to show that the enemy surrendered, but the main remnant pouring over the hillside were pounced upon by our cavalry. The hillside was strewn with the dead and wounded. The enemy's guns were fought splendidly, and their losses were heavy.

The hospital train has carried ninety of our wounded to Ladysmith, but it is to be feared that the total double this.

[INDIAN TELEGRAMS.]

DEPARTURE OF MR. TATA.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

SIMLA, OCT. 27

Mr. J. Tata, the eminent Bombay Millionaire, left this place for Bombay this morning.

DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE VICEROY.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

SIMLA, OCT. 27

His Excellency the Viceroy and suite left Simla this morning enroute to the plains at 10 A. M. The departure was private.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNORSHIP.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

SIMLA, OCT. 27

Her Majesty the Queen-Emress has approved of the appointment of Sir Stafford Northcote as Governor of Bombay in succession to Lord Sandhurst.

We understand that it has been decided that the medal for the Boer war is to have a gold centre.—*L. D. News.*

FURTHER reports received at Lahore state that the Mullah Powindah, with 800 men, on the night of the 22nd, was at Ahmadnagar, collecting a Lashkar with the ostensible object of recovering camels from the Abdur Rahman Khels, but really intending the stoppage of dak from the Khaisarn route and turning out the levies posted at Khaisarn. The Naib Tahsildar at Sarwakai has received a letter from the Mullah saying that he has 37,000 men, who are increasing daily; that he intends to visit Kotkai, Spitto, Barward and Khaisarn; and that he will fight if the dak continues to go via Kundian. The Political Officer has sent the leading Mahsud Malik to the hills, and he believes that they will prevent the mullah doing mischief. As a precaution, however, as already announced, the 4th Sikhs, No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery and a squadron of Native Cavalry have been ordered from Dera Ismail Khan to Tank. The force was to be concentrated at Tank on the 25th instant.

AN Advocate of the Supreme Court at Colombo has been, it seems, over head and ears in love with the pretty daughter of a member of a leading firm of Proctors in Colombo. But the parent of the young lady objected to his daughter becoming the partner in life of the Othello of the Colombo bar, and arranged to give her in marriage to one of his own kith and kin. The love-lorn swain finding that his suit was unpalatable to the father and other relatives, made up his mind to try intrigue where open solicitation failed. He was in the habit of going to play tennis at the houses of his friend Orlando, a Tamil gentleman whose time is entirely devoted to whisky and sports, and made a confidante of Mrs. Orlando in his little scheme of intrigue to help in schemes of love intrigue and to be an intimate friend of the young lady in question wrote to the latter a *bullet d'ou* on behalf of Othello. The messenger who carried the missive handed it by mistake to the wrong party viz., to the mother. The maternal eyes fell on lines which were astounding. The purport of them was nothing less than an audacious advice to the young lady to elope with Othello on a given day. The letter was soon in the hands of the father who was instantly paralyzed by the sterling nature of its contents. The other members of the family also soon came to know of the bold attempt of Othello. One of the brother's of the young lady started immediately with a loaded pistol to the Victoria Park and its neighbourhood inquest of the man who dared to carry away his sister against the wishes of the parents. There is wild excitement over this incident in certain quarters.—*"AJAX" in the Ceylon Native Opinion.*

CHRISTENING OF THE CZAR.

THE Czar of Russia is suffering from asphasia and is about to undergo a serious operation from which he may not recover. This announcement recalls an interesting story about his baptism and the romance of the marriage of the late Czar Alexander and the Princess Dagmar of Denmark, now Dowager Empress of Russia. The story comes from an old Marquise who was once a member of the imperial Russian household.

When the beautiful Princess Maria Dagmar, daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark, and sister of the Princess of Wales, was chosen as the bride-elect of Czarowitz Nicholas, it was looked upon as a very remarkable royal match inasmuch as the Princess Dagmar was more than fond of the Crown Prince, and he loved her passionately in return. However, so happy a royal marriage was not destined to be. Nicholas fell a victim to a malady from which he died in 1895.

At this juncture the heir-presumptive, the Grand Duke Alexander, second son of the Czar, became the Crown Prince, and it was publicly urged that the alliance of the Romanoffs and the royal house of Denmark should still be carried out, the Princess Dagmar to become the betrothed of the new Crown Prince Alexander. On this the imperial and the royal counsellors and every one else concerned (except the Princess Dagmar herself and the Crown Prince, who didn't care one way or the other) were determined, but the Danish Princess held out obstinately and declared she would never marry the Crown Prince and would never cease to mourn the death of Nicholas.

Finally the Princess Dagmar became obedient to the wishes of her royal father. She made no attempt to conceal the fact that she bore the Crown Prince Alexander no love and she had little reason to believe he could cherish any love for her. The alliance was merely regarded as an affair of nations regardless of feeling of the heart.

At last the day set for the wedding arrived (the Princess Dagmar being already received into the Greek church), and obedient to an ancient custom still in vogue the Crown Prince Alexander came to the Winter palace, and, unattended, went through the apartments to seek his bride. To his amazement he searched the grand saloons in vain. At this juncture the Marquise, happening to cross the left corridor before the east entrance to the gallery in which hung the portraits of the Romanoffs of all times, heard someone sobbing. She guessed it was the Princess Dagmar, for she knew that just beside that entrance hung a portrait of the late Czarowitz Nicholas. Naturally the Marquise moved to withdraw, fearing to intrude upon the presence of her royal highness, but just as she slipped back through the leather portieres the Crown Prince Alexander burst into the room.

The Marquise explains that etiquette forbade her making any further movement, so she heard what followed. As he entered the long, dim gallery the Crown Prince peered into the darkness, and there prostrate before the portrait of his dead brother, was the Princess Dagmar. The Crown Prince Alexander had, hidden deep under his unpleasant, a generous nature and this incident touched him. Shortly approaching his betrothed, he knelt by her side and said:

"Forgive me, my betrothed, that I am come to make you so unhappy. I know that I am a brute, for you have said it, but be patient. Bear with me and teach me so that some time you may come to have a little love for me. I can never expect from my rude ways to take the place in your heart that was held by our poor brother, but you have my promise that if ever heaven blesses us with an heir he shall be named Nicholas in memory of our brother."

The heart of the Princess Dagmar was much touched when she heard these gentle words, and she permitted him to lead her forth to where the court impatiently awaited them, wondering at the delay. Here the Marquise says she discreetly withdrew etiquette did not seem to hinder this time, but she was on hand again after a son was born to the Grand Duchess Dagmar who had become the wife of the Czarowitz Alexander.

There was much rejoicing at the birth of this heir presumptive in May, 1888, and it was given out that the name to be bestowed on the little Grand Duke at his christening was Alexander, in honor of his father.

It is a custom in the Greek church when a child is christened for the patriarch to turn to the mother and receive from her lips the name to be given the child. In this instance, the Marquise, who was present at the ceremony, says that he patriarch, turning to the Grand Duchess Dagmar, said:

"And what is the name by which this child shall be known? Speak that it be given him in the presence of witnesses."

Then, to the astonishment of every one present, before the Grand Duchess Dagmar could open her lips to speak, although she was about to say "Alexander," the Czarowitz cried out in a loud voice:

"Nicholas! So let his name be!"

Alexander had not forgotten his promise, and thus it was that instead of Alexander Alexandrovitch this wee Grand Duke, now Czar of all the Russias and absolute monarch of some 120,000,000 souls, came to be Nicholas Alexandrovitch—Nicholas, son of Alexander.

THERE is evidently some trouble expected in the Chin Hills, in consequence of the disarmament proceedings to be undertaken in continuation of those carried out last season. It will be remembered that at the end of last season there was an abortive rising in the Chin Hills when, on the 23rd May, an attempt was made to rush the Superintendent's camp at Yatler by a body of rebels, and another detachment of the same party attacked an adjoining Gurkha settlement. The rising was promptly suppressed, and those that attacked the Superintendent's camp were pursued, overtaken and scattered by the Military Police escort under Captain Silery. This rising showed the turbulent nature of the Chin, and the necessity for thoroughly disarming them. Since then, we believe, the tribes have continued to secretly re-arm themselves, and as the disarmament of the tribes will have to be continued this cold season, it is expected that there will be trouble, and therefore three columns of Military Police are to be despatched at once to the Chin Hills. The Mandalay and the Reserve Battalion will chiefly furnish the men for the expeditionary columns. We hear that Lieutenant Gabbett of the Katha Military Police, and Lieutenant Burn of the Mandalay Battalion, have been ordered to get ready for service immediately.

Upper Burma Gazette.

FALSE PAGES IN ENGLISH HISTORY.

It would fill a volume to compile half the "facts" of history which the test of time has proved to be utterly wrong, while the question on which historians are totally at variance are simply innumerable. No fewer than seven cities are mentioned, for example, as the birth place of Homer. It is particularly disappointing to lovers of Macaulay to know that Horatius never defended the bridge which spanned the Tiber at Rome, and that the stirring story of

How well Horatius kept the bridge

In on the brave days of old, had its birth in the imagination of a gifted Roman historian, who lived many years after the event is stated to have taken place.

How many authors and editors, one wonders, have quoted what historians tell us the last words of Julius Caesar: "Et Tu, Brute." Yet Caesar is stated by eye-witnesses of his assassination to have died without a word.

Neither is it true that Wellington spurred on his soldiers at Waterloo by exclaiming, "Up Guards, and at 'em." The words were put into his mouth by a lively English writer, and have been repeated so often that they have been generally accepted as part of the history of that great battle.

Every schoolboy is taught that William Rufus was killed accidentally by the arrow of Walter Tyrrill, whereas the truth is that Rufus was assassinated, there being three or four sword thrusts in his body. The story is as inaccurate as the account given of the death of Philip III. of Spain. Several historians state that this monarch was roasted to death in front of a fire in the presence of his courtiers, who dare not go to his assistance because etiquette forbade them. The etiquette of the Court of Spain is, as all the world knows, ridiculously strict, but it has never been carried to such lengths as this, and it is known that Philip III. died a perfectly natural death.

Foremost amongst the "improbabilities" of history is the story of how Hannibal cut his way through the Alps with vinegar. Not being able to march over the rocks, we are told, he made fires upon them, and, when the stone was very hot, poured a large quantity of vinegar upon it softening it so that the army was able to cut its way through. Though Sir Thomas Browne pointed out the absurdity of the story in the seventeenth century, it is still accepted as part of common history, notwithstanding that vinegar will not split rocks. Neither will it dissolve pearls, so that the story of Cleopatra drinking pearls dissolved in vinegar must also be a fiction.

It has been seriously suggested by a competent historian also, that the siege of Troy is nothing but a legend! This theory is put forward by Mr. Grote in his "History of Greece," where the historian says: "The genuine Trojan war, although literally believed, reverentially cherished, and numbered among the gigantic phenomena of the past by the Grecian public, is in the eyes of modern inquiry essentially a legend, and nothing more."

The story of Alfred the Great's visit to the Danish camp disguised as a minstrel is generally believed to be a fable. There is no reason to believe that Alfred could either speak Danish or play the harp. Queen Eleanor did not suck the poison from the King's wound, as she did not accompany him on the expedition during which this incident is supposed to have taken place. Neither did William Tell found the Swiss Confederation.

Later research has made it clear, too, that Louis XVI. did not behave with profound dignity at his execution. It is reliably asserted that, on the contrary, he screamed for help, struggled with his executioners, and begged for mercy. Richard III. was not a hunchback, but a soldier of fine form and great courage. Alexander did not weep for other words to conquer. There is reason to believe that his army met with a serious reverse in India, which induced him to retrace his steps.

We are taught at school, too, that Joan of Arc was burned alive by the English soldiers, but it is claimed by reliable French historians that the famous heroine did not die in this way. The story of her martyrdom was implicitly believed for two centuries after her death, but later research makes it clear that Joan of Arc was in Orleans eight years after 1431, in which year she is said to have been burned by the English soldiers. It is thought probable that somebody else was burned in her stead, and that the heroine was quietly released.

CLIMBING CLOUDWARDS.

THERE are few men of athletic fame so physically disappointing as the men who scale dangerous mountains, with as sure a foot as their less ambitious fellows tread the pavement in Chapside.

The king of English mountain-climbers to-day is a physical contradiction of his fame. In build Sir Martin Conway is slight, with no outward indications of the muscles of iron one associates with a mountaineer.

But appearances are deceptive, and Sir Martin has as hard muscles, as sure a foot, and as clear a head as any man who ever looked down on the world from a height of three or four miles.

He began his climbing a quarter of a century ago, when he was a very young undergraduate of Trinity, Cambridge, and has been climbing ever since, until there are few peaks left for him to conquer. He exhausted every peak in the Alps many years ago, and crowned his Alpine fame by traversing the Alps from end to end five years ago.

His most famous feat was the climbing of Aconagua a mountain which rises more than a mile and a third above the summit of Mont Blanc, although in point of fact he went a thousand feet higher still when he conquered Sorata, the King of the Andes, a mountain 24,000 feet high.

For the last 24,000 feet of this ascent Sir Martin could only advance a step or two at a time, stopping twenty times in every 100 feet from sheer exhaustion. His climb, which is unrivalled in the history of mountaineering, was achieved on nothing more stimulating than a little chocolate.

It is interesting to note that, Sir Martin's nearest rival as a climber is, like himself a Trinity man, and learned the art of mountaineering under Sir Martin. Mr. Edward Fitzgerald, who is sixteen years younger than his master and was born as recently as 1871, is an American—a slight fair-haired young man, who is quite as much a physical enigma as Sir Martin Conway.

It was in Sir Martin's company that Fitzgerald climbed the Alps from end to end 1894. He then turned his attention to New Zealand mountains, which he conquered turn.

SEEING THE SEA'S BOTTOM.

IN the Island of Santa Catalina, on the Pacific coast, boats are used for travellers which have a pane of heavy plate glass about twelve feet long inserted in the bottom. The passengers sit on either side of this pane of glass and was the wonderful sea life over which they are passing. These boats are used at night when the water is illuminated. Every move of the boat, the water dripping from the oars, bring the most beautiful colors in view. Sometimes it seems as if great worms were floating in the water. These are caught, and prove to be sea worms, that, held in the hand, emit about as much light as a smouldering sulphur match. Another thing revealed by these glass-bottomed boats, is the destruction caused by some of the sea insects, such tiny creatures that you scarcely see them. They eat into the great trunks of trees used to build wharfs, and so honeycomb them that the wharf falls into the water after a time. The piles of the wharves are ablaze with lights given out by the tiny creatures at night.

CONNECTING THE BALTIC AND BLACK SEAS.

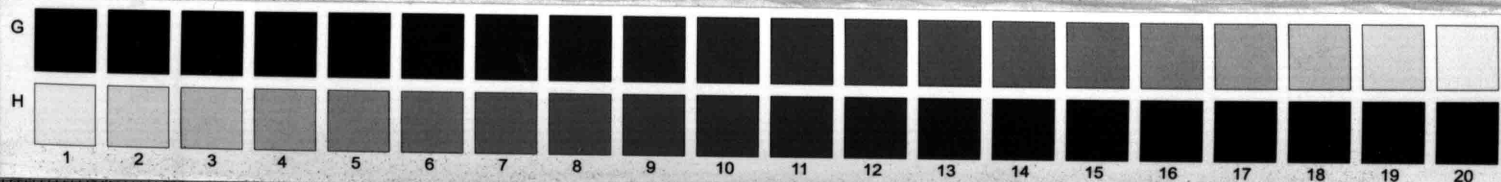
THE following interesting account, giving the latest information respecting the project for constructing the canal between the Baltic and Black Seas, is published by the *Novosti*, showing that the Russian Government hopes, having now all the necessary plans in readiness, to make a practical commencement to wards the realisation of this gigantic scheme, which the Minister of Ways of Communication has at present in hand. The question of effecting a junction between these seas by means of a canal of sufficient depth to allow free passage to vessels of the fleet was raised as far back as eight years ago. The late Emperor Alexander III took a lively interest in the matter, and actually entrusted the drawing-up of a scheme of operations respecting it to a French Minister for Foreign Affairs, who delegated the task of conducting investigations to several expert French engineers, and these investigations were carried out for over three years, when at length, in 1894, plans of the proposed canal were drawn up and forwarded to the Minister of Ways of Communication. The idea is to join, by means of canals, the Gulf of Riga and the rivers Dwina, Berezina and Dnieper with the Black Sea near the town of Kherson, the length of the canal to be 1,607 kilometres, and the depth of water not less than 28 feet, while the estimated cost of the entire works exceeds 500,000,000 frs. or 200,000,000 roubles. Assuming operations to be commenced in 1901, their completion could not be looked for before 1907. It is also proposed to effect canal communication with the port of Liban, "Nikolaeff, in the south" likewise be brought into touch with the canal. Apart altogether from its strategic importance, the proposed canal will be a most potent factor in the development of trade and cheaper transit of goods, and from a financial point of view the undertaking gives every promise of being most successful, as the canal joining the two seas will pass through the most fertile part of Russia's agricultural provinces, and their most important products—namely grain and wood—as also iron, salt, etc., will naturally be despatched by this the shortest, water route. About forty years ago a number of shallow canals, having a depth of from three to four feet, were constructed for the purpose of passing the rapids encountered on the Dnieper, and in the report on the project attention is called to the fact that the upper reaches of this river offer serious hindrances to the present undertaking on account of the wooded and marshy nature of the land in these localities. Several engineer specialists employed on undertaking in the south of Russia will, it is understood, be invited to take part in the development of the project. Of course, there are several circumstances to be taken into consideration before the scheme can be officially sanctioned, the most weighty being the finding of means by the Minister of Finance.

KAFIR refugees from Afghanistan are now settling in the Bimbaret Valley, near Chitral, where they are intending cultivation, and have founded a prosperous village, which contain amongst others, the relatives of the celebrated Marat and most of other principal men of the Lutdek tribe.

THE new Boyanall Mine on the Kolar Gold Field, recently started by Messrs. Haje Ismile Saib and Abdul Rahaman Saib, seems to promise well, for it is stated that at a depth of 40 feet quartz has been struck, which has given an assay of five cwts. of gold to the ton.

THE small survey party which has been formed for making a survey of the territory ceded to the British Government in Kwangtung has sailed from Calcutta. It is under the charge of Mr. G.P. Tate with a staff of European and Native assistants. The time that the survey will occupy is a matter of uncertainty at present. The work before the party includes a survey of the island of Hong Kong and others in its vicinity, and the town of Kowloon on the mainland.

THE Conference which has been sitting in Simla to consider Mr. Tata's scheme for a research institute has practically concluded its labours, and its recommendations will now be submitted to the Government of India. The Institute, it is understood, will be named the Indian University of Research, but it will differ from the other universities in India in that it will neither be an examining body nor will it grant degrees, though it will grant fellowships to distinguished students. In other words, the Institute intended purely to afford facilities for graduates to devote themselves to research. The university court will consist of a chancellor, a vice-chancellor, one member representing the Supreme Government, one member to represent each of the eight Local Governments, one member for each of the five existing universities, four members to be elected by the professoriate, one to represent Mr. Tata, whose munificence has made the university possible, and one to be added for each benefactor, who may subscribe not less than Rs. 15,000.



THE "OUTRAGEOUS" SOLDIER.

WHEN Lord Stanley of Alderley raised the question of the prevention of outrages by soldiers in India and the Colonies on July 27, he was met by the usual official evasions and denials. Lord Onslow, the Under-Secretary for India, "did not think the noble Lord had convinced their Lordships that soldiers in India were guilty of more crimes than the same class elsewhere or any section drawn from the same class of the population." Lord Onslow forgot the difference. An assault by a soldier in England is a comparatively small matter. It carries on ranking feeling of oppression with it. The soldier stands every chance of getting as good as he gives, fit for tat, on the spot; and if the case come before a court, there will be no suggestion of prejudice against either party. In India, it is quite another thing: there is no instant repayment in kind there is no equality of the parties before the law, and so the assault rankles, and becomes dangerous. Besides, it is no question of comparative statistics at all. One such case as Lord Stanley of Alderley produced is more dangerous in India than twenty would be in England. "As to shooting parties" said Lord Onslow, "they are most carefully guarded. Orders were only issued to men of extremely good character, and every precaution was taken to prevent any collision with the natives, and he could only say that all that was possible was done to prevent any outrages of the kind referred to by the noble Lord. They were extremely cowardly, and were repudiated by the Army. There was no evidence that they were on the increase." And so forth. If "repudiated by the Army," they still seem to go on. Look at the attempt to huddle up the abominable Rangoon case, in which some thirty or forty men seem to have been implicated. A Reuter's telegram from Rangoon (June 7) stated that the inquiry to be held by General Protheroe would be confidential, and the result would be confidential? Then, when Private Sullivan turned Queen's evidence, and even when he implicated were examined (June 23) before the Commissioner of Police, and were afterwards sent before Major Wylie, the Cantonment Magistrate to repeat their evidence, one of their officers (Captain Burt) intervened, and advised them not to make any statement. "Bearing in mind the position of the adviser," says the *Rangoon Gazette* "this was tantamount to a command and the men of course refused to speak." Even the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, on applying for a copy of the proceedings before the court of inquiry, was refused one, and that after a reference to Madras Head-quarters, on the ground of privilege. The very "Times of India" cried shame on the proceedings, it said justly that the Indian military administration declares itself "reluctant to give the amplest assistance in its power to help forward the investigation of one of the most shocking charges of crime brought against British soldiers in recent years." So much for "repudiation by the Army," and for the accuracy of Lord Onslow. It seems most likely that, in spite of the presence some thirty or forty soldiers, not one of the dozen miscreants immediately involved will be convicted! Seven of them are being tried, and, as the "Morning Leader" will put it the other day, "acquitted, one by one." At any rate, three have already been acquitted. Lord Onslow said "that all that was possible was done to prevent any outrages of the kind referred to by the noble Lord." Yet the Army authorities have found it "possible" to do something more. An army order has just been promulgated, directing that "whenever serious breaches of discipline, acts of violence, outrages or affrays, or disputes take place, in any of which natives and soldiers are concerned, or when any unusual events occur, the officer commanding on the spot will report the incident by telegram direct to the Adjutant-General, repeating the telegram to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, the Deputy Adjutant-General of the command, and the General officer commanding the District." Further, "a detailed report of such occurrences will be submitted through the prescribed channel by post for transmission to Head-quarters of the command, further reports following as facts of the case become more fully elucidated." And "Lieutenant-Generals commanding the forces will forward these reports to Army Head-quarters in all cases which they may consider of a serious nature." We also learn from the "Pioneer," that the Lieutenant-General commanding in Bengal has issued special instructions in Command Orders that all assaults committed by British soldiers on natives are to be reported to the General Officer of the District, who will decide whether any further mention is to be made of the matter. Eventually, we suppose, the India Office will come to be better instructed on this very irritating and intolerable nuisance. Atrocious as the Rangoon case is, some good has already come of it. Meantime Lord Onslow should take notice that his shooting soldiers—those "men of extremely good character" are still peeping away at the natives. There is the Sialkot case: Two soldiers were out shooting near a village about a mile from the cantonment and one of them fired at a bird sitting close to a woman. We don't know what happened to the bird. But the woman was shot in the face, and so cruelly injured that her life is reported as despaired of. Here there is at the very least gross carelessness. "India" asks pertinently: "Would that soldier have fired so carelessly if the person sitting near the bird had been a European, and not a defenceless native woman?" The man may or may not be punished, and it is sufficiently painful to think of the fate of that poor woman, and the distress occasioned to her family, as well of the agitation caused throughout the country, wherever the outrage comes to be known "Indian life however" as "India" bitterly remarks, "is cheap and nobody cares. But English life—ah! that is a very different thing."—*New Age*.

MANY THANKS

"I wish to express my thanks to the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, for having put on the market such a wonderful medicine," says W. W. Massingill, of Beaumont, Texas. There are many thousands of mothers whose children have been saved from attacks of dysentery and cholera infantum who must also feel thankful. It is for sale by *

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THE STEAM TURBINE SYSTEM.

THE Hon. C. A. Parsons, F. R. S., read a paper on the above subject at the British Association meeting at Dover. He said:—

The compound steam turbine engine has been so fully described in the proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, and the Institution of Naval Architects, both as to its application to electric generating machinery and also to its application to the propulsion of ships that it is only necessary on the present occasion to refer to its leading features when designed for the propulsion of fast passenger vessels. In the abstract it may be described as an ideal rotary engine without reciprocating parts with a uniform turning moment, and almost complete absence of vibration and of extremely small weight. When undertaking to read this paper some months ago before the British Association, it was hoped that the trial of one at least of the torpedo-boat destroyers fitted with turbine machinery of exceptional power would have been completed; this, however, has been possible, the time occupied in construction having considerably exceeded anticipation, and it is only within the last few weeks that the preliminary trials, usual with this class of vessels, have been commenced. So far as these trials have yet proceeded they show a very satisfactory performance and an excellent result as to steam consumption, also a complete absence of vibration at all speeds. Unfortunately, after the short preliminary trials referred to the vessel was run into while lying at her berth during a dense fog, and so seriously damaged that she has been in dock for the last month, the bow having to be entirely rebuilt. She is now, however, ready for further trials when the machinery will be put to the full designed power, and it is anticipated that the guaranteed speed of 35 knots will be reached under the normal conditions of forcing usual in such vessels. Water meters have been fitted on the feed pipes to register the consumption of steam by the engines, and a full series of consumption trials will be made at various speeds.

The exhaustive series of trials made by Professor Ewing, F. R. S., on the Turbinia, showed a consumption of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ of steam per i. h. p. at a speed of 32 knots, and a somewhat less consumption at the maximum speed of $34\frac{1}{2}$ knots, a more favourable result than is obtained with ordinary engines of the torpedo boat or destroyer class in Great Britain. The measurements so far recorded on the first preliminary trials of the destroyer seem to justify the expectation of a greater degree of economy in the turbine engines of destroyers than those obtained in the smaller engines of the Turbinia. Generally speaking, it may be said that the larger the size of the propelling machinery of the steam turbine class the more favourable are the conditions for securing the highest degree of economy in steam with a minimum of weight and the greater the simplicity of the machinery.

For fast passenger vessels, and especially for cross-Channel service, the turbine system of propulsion offers great and important advantages over the ordinary screw or paddle engines. In the first place, the steam consumption of the turbine engines is no more—perhaps somewhat less—than the best ordinary triple compound engines. Then the weight of engines, shafting, and propellers is under one-half that of ordinary screw engines, shafting, and propellers, and under one-third that of ordinary paddle engines of the same power, so that there is much less weight to be propelled; besides this, the hull itself may be of lighter structure than is admissible with ordinary engines owing to the absence of racking stress from the machinery. With turbine engines no lubricant whatever enters the steam part so that the boilers become much less charged with oil than is the case with ordinary engines, and express water-tube boilers of the smaller tube type may be maintained in satisfactory working conditions for long periods; and further, it is understood that the Board of Trade will be prepared to so modify their system of periodic inspection as to permit of such boilers being used for regular cross-Channel service. But perhaps the most important considerations are the increased comfort to passengers, owing to the absence of vibration and a remarkable smoothness of motion analogous to that of a sailing vessel, also the greater depth at which the propellers are placed below the surface of the water reducing the liability to racing of the engines, which enables the speed of the ship to be maintained in heavy weather in a way that is totally impossible in the case of ordinary screw or paddle vessels.

The model on the table is of a proposed cross-Channel boat of 30-knots sea speed in moderate weather. It will be observed that it is proposed to place all the passengers under cover, and for this purpose the upper deck has been carried almost the whole length of the vessel, large plate-glass windows at short intervals extend from the forward portion of the vessel to the stern. The foreboard is greater than is usual in vessels of similar size, and the windows are placed high up above the spray, and the three decks extend nearly the whole length of the vessel, affording ample promenade space. The passengers' luggage is contained in two large tanks in crates, to be hoisted in and out by jetties cranes at the termini, adapted for placing on the railway trucks suitably fitted for their reception. If a service of 30-knots vessels were placed on the Newhaven and Dieppe line it would become the fastest route from London to Paris; also if the system were properly carried out as suggested the time on the Dover and Calais route between London and Paris would be shortened by about half-an-hour and the duration of the sea passage much reduced.

It will be observed that the draught of water with turbine engines does not necessarily exceed that of paddle-wheel vessels, and as turbine engines are more readily and quickly manipulated than ordinary engines, and each side of the propelling machinery can be put ahead or astern independently, the maneuvering power is practically equal to that of paddle-wheel propelled vessels.

The particulars of the proposed 30-knots turbine boats are as follows:—Length, 275 feet; beam, 30 feet; depth (moulded), 13 feet 1 inch to main deck; 21 feet to awning deck; draught, 9 feet 3 inches (about); displacement, 1,000 tons (about); speed, 30 knots; i. h. p., 18,000. It is estimated from the results so far attained with the Turbinia and torpedo-boat destroyer that the coal consumption at the full speed of 30-knots will not exceed 21bs. per i. h. p., a

result superior to that obtainable with triple-expansion engines and express boilers under similar conditions. Designs have also been prepared for other vessels of larger dimensions, including an express Channel steamer of 1,600 tons displacement, to be 29 inches (about) draught, 50,000 i. h. p., and a speed of 40 knots. The chief features of this vessel are shown on the diagram.

A model of a proposed Atlantic liner is on the table. Her dimensions are:—Length, 600 feet; breadth, 63 feet; depth, 42 feet; displacement, 18,000 tons. The i. h. p. is 38,000 and her speed 26-knots.

There appears to be an impression amongst some engineers that steam turbine machinery deteriorates. It may be stated, however, that its endurance appears to be beyond question. On many occasions engines have been run continuously for three weeks, and after some years of work there is found to be practically no erosion by the steam on the blades. In conclusion, it would seem that the very great and unquestionable advantages to be derived from the adoption of the steam turbine system, of propulsion for all fast passenger and cross-Channel vessels will soon lead to the commencement of its general application, both in Great Britain and other countries to this service.

A NEW WORLD.

IN about eighteen months from now the new planet Eros, whose accidental discovery a year ago created such a profound sensation in astronomical circles, will be again comparatively near the earth; and for its more careful study Professor E. C. Fickering, of the Harvard Observatory, proposes to construct a special telescope.

Eros belongs to the mysterious ring of the asteroids, but under the impulse of forces not yet clearly understood it has wandered, or been driven, from the asteroidal zone, which lies between Mars and Jupiter, until now it swings in and out, across the sphere of Mars's orbit, and once in every twenty-one months comes rushing into nearer view, closer and closer, as if some strange affinity to the earth were drawing it on.

It was first detected at Berlin in August 1898, when it unexpectedly imprinted its image on a photographic plate exposed to the sky at the Urania Observatory. Astronomers were astounded at its nearness to our globe. The dimensions and mass of Eros are unknown. Undoubtedly, however, its mass vastly exceeds that of any comet which has ever been seen. Precipitated into collision with the earth, Professor Garrett P. Serviss points out, it could not fail to produce the most direful consequences. A dozen comets combined in one and darting upon the earth with all their force would not cause an equal disaster.

Flying through space at a speed of more than fifteen miles in a second, Eros would strike a blow incomparably more terrific than that of a cannon-ball fifty miles in diameter, fired with the velocity of the swiftest modern projectile. It would not break nor tear, but would melt its way through the target! Rock would be turned to vapour where it struck!

"But, Professor Serviss reassures the timid, no reason exists for apprehension. Eros is not going to harm the earth, but will furnish means of solving scientific questions which, but for its discovery, might have remained for ever unsolved."

Is Eros inhabited? The planet certainly has not an atmosphere like that of the earth, for it is so small that its force of gravitation cannot suffice to retain such gases as oxygen and nitrogen. Nor has it water.

"Yet, contends Professor Serviss, what right have we to assert that intelligence and life are impossible where we cannot exist for lack of something to breathe or to drink? Thought is not circumscribed by the air nor by the oceans."

A very little indulgence of the imagination, based on terrestrial facts, will show curious scenes among the suppositions inhabitants of Eros. If they chose they could celebrate the meeting of their planet and the earth by sending out into space projectiles which, if properly directed, would eventually reach the earth. Eros may not be more than twenty miles in diameter, and on that supposition, a strong man standing upon its surface could throw a stone which might hit the sun!

"A projectile would need to leave the earth with a velocity of about seven miles in a second (neglecting the resistance of the atmosphere), in order to escape into space and go on for ever until it hit something. But on Eros a velocity of roof, in a second would probably suffice. Calculating in advance the moment when the earth would be nearest, and carefully regulating his initial speed and the direction of his flight, an inhabitant of Eros could, so far as gravitation is concerned, have himself shot from a catapult so that he would sail through space and arrive on the earth."

The presence of pearls in the shell of a mollusc used to be attributed to congealed drops of dew or rain; and Pliny has left an elaborate account of the manner in which the phenomenon is brought about. Later investigations have, of course, given a more rational explanation for the occurrence of these ocean gems; and the common one is that the nucleus of the pearl is a piece of sand, driftwood, or any foreign body getting within the shell, which the mollusc is unable to remove, but covers with layers of nacre in order to reduce the irritation which its continued presence would necessarily cause. But according to a paper recently presented to the Académie des Sciences, Paris, by M. Leon Diquette, there is a distinction between fine pearls and these intrusive bodies coated with nacre. Moreover, he alleges that the latter have not the fine iridescence of the true Orient pearl but only that of mother-of-pearl.

JAMES REED INJURED.

Mr. James Reed, struck his leg against a cake of ice in such a manner as to bruise it severely. It became very much swollen and pained him so badly that he could not walk without the aid of crutches. He was treated by physicians, also used several kinds of liniment and two and a half gallons of whisky in bathing it, but nothing gave any relief until he began using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. This brought almost a complete cure in a week's time and he believes that had he not used this remedy his leg would have had to be amputated. Mr. Reed is one of the leading merchants of Clay Court House, W. Va. Pain Balm is unequalled for sprains, bruises and rheumatism.

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A DOG'S FIDELITY.

SUPPOSING it might interest the readers of *Forest and Stream*, I send you an account of a dog's sagacity and attachment to his master, as related in an old and excellent school book entitled "The American Preceptor," bearing date 1820. I give the account verbatim:

"An officer in the late American army, on his station at the westward, went out in the morning with his dog and gun in quest of game. Venturing too far from the garrison, he was fired upon by an Indian who was lurking in the bushes, and instantly fell to the ground. The Indian running to him, struck him on the head with his tomahawk, in order to dispatch him, but the button on his hat, fortunately, warded off the blow. With savage brutality he applied the scalping knife and hastened away with this trophy of his horrid cruelty, leaving the officer for dead, and none to relieve or console him but his faithful dog. The afflicted creature gave every expression of his attachment, fidelity, and affection. He licked the wounds with inexpressible tenderness, and mourned the fate of his beloved master. Having performed every office which sympathy dictated or sagacity could invent, without being able to remove his master from the fatal spot or procure from him and signs of life or his wonted expression or affection to him, he ran off in quest of help."

Bending his course toward the river where two men were fishing, he urged them with all the powers of native rhetoric to accompany him to the woods. The men were suspicious of a decoy to an ambush, and dared not venture to follow the dog, who, finding all his caresses failed, returned to the care of his master, and licking his wound a second time, renewed all his tenderness, but with no better success than before. Again he returned to the men, once more, to try his skill in alluring them to his assistance. In this attempt he was more successful than in the other. The men, seeing his solicitude, began to think the dog might have discovered some valuable game, and determined to hazard the consequences of following him."

"Transported with his success, the affectionate creature hurried them along by every expression of ardour. Presently they arrived at the spot where, behold! an officer lies wounded, scalped, weltering in his own gore, and faint with loss of blood."

"Suffice it to say, he was yet alive. They carried him to the fort, where the first dressings were performed. A suppurant immediately took place, and he was soon conveyed to the hospital at Albany, where in a few weeks he entirely recovered and was able to return to his duty."

"This worthy officer owed his life, probably, to the fidelity of this sagacious dog. His tongue, which the gentleman afterward declared gave him the most exquisite pleasure, clarified the wounds in the most effectual manner, and his perseverance brought that assistance without which he must soon have perished."—*Forest and Stream*.

THE INDIAN COTTON CROP.

THE second general memorandum on the cotton crop of the season 1899-1900 is as follows:—

The preliminary memorandum on the cotton crop, which was issued on the 25th August, was written when the prospects, though still fair, were dependent on the quantity and distribution of the rain to the end of September. There has unfortunately been little or no rain since then in the regions in which cotton is most extensively grown, and the present position of the crop is extremely bad almost everywhere, except in Madras. In the Central Provinces the western districts, where cotton is mainly grown, have suffered badly from continued drought, and the crop will be perhaps half the average; in Berar it will be less than that; while in Gujerat (Bombay) the area which is covered with cotton represents less than a third of the average, and on that area the plants are in bad condition. In the Bombay Deccan, also (Khandesh) the plant on the contracted area sown (about three-fourths of the average) is reported to be in a bad state, though it may be hoped that the rain which has fallen in that tract during October may have resulted in some improvement. In Sind the cotton-growing area is only a third of the average. In the Punjab cotton has been grown on an area which is about a fourth smaller than the average, and conditions are so adverse that perhaps not more than half an average crop may be expected. On unirrigated land in most places the crop has more or less failed and it is not good even on irrigated land, the canals having in various places failed to give water in consequence of the prolonged drought. In the western tracts of the North-Western Provinces, which are the principal cotton-growing sections of those provinces, an injurious excess of rain early in the season was followed by an injurious drought, and the crop is not expected to be more than three-fifths of the average. Madras, as observed above, stands out as an exception to what may be termed the disastrous conditions generally prevailing. There the timely rain of September and October was most useful, and condition of the crop is good everywhere. The area sown is comparatively small so far, but sowings in the southern districts had hardly begun, when the reports were made.

The provincial reports are summarised below: In the Punjab the area under cotton is about three-fourths of the average, and slightly less than the area sown last year. When the first forecast was written the crop on irrigated lands was still in good condition, but rain was urgently needed. There has, however, been little or no rain since, and there is hardly any hope for the crop on lands dependent on the rainfall, while even on irrigated lands the crop has suffered serious injury, owing to the failure of the canals in various places.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh much injury was done to the crop in the early part of the season by excessive rain. This was followed in the western districts, where cotton is mainly grown, by prolonged drought and dry winds, resulting in further injury. Prospects are bad, but not so bad as in the Punjab, for there has been no failure of canals, and on irrigated lands the plants remain in good condition. The yield is estimated to be 60 per cent. of an average crop in the western districts and to vary from 65 to 75 per cent. elsewhere.

In the Central Provinces an area was sown materially in excess of the average, but the season has been adverse, especially so in the West-

tern districts where most of the cotton-growing area is to be found. In these districts there was practically no rain in July and quite insufficient showers in August and September. Nor has there been any improvement during the present month, and it is improbable that the yield in these districts will appreciably exceed half an average crop. In the eastern districts a much better result will be obtained, but the area placed under cotton in those tracts is comparatively small.

In Berar a contracted area was sown owing to the absence of seasonable rain when sowings were made: and the season has continued to be adverse to the present time, inadequate showers alternating with prolonged drought and heat under whose influence the plants have withered, the crop being entirely lost on light soils. In one district (Wun) a yield of between 50 and 60 per cent. of the average is expected, but elsewhere it will be very much smaller, falling as low as one-tenth of an average in some districts.

In Bombay the late cotton crop in Gujerat is estimated to cover about 725,000 acres, being only a third of the average and the conditions are extremely bad, this tract having had hardly any rain during the season. The crop is stated to have withered or to be withering everywhere except in Broach and Surat, where it is said to be in fair condition while in some places in native Gujerat no cotton was sown owing to the absence of rain. In the Karnatak area sown, three-fourths of which are in the Dharwar district, is less than half the average but here the condition of the crop is reported to be fair to good, and sowings have been made during the recent rain. In Sind, the area sown is no more than a third of the average; the crop is reported to be in fair condition. In the Deccan the prospects of the early sown crop are not good. The area sown in Khandesh is three-fourths of the average, and rainfall has been so inadequate that a very limited yield is expected.

In Madras the area is about three-fourths of the average. With a good season since August, and under the stimulus of rising prices, sowings may be still more extensively made in the southern districts where the sowing of cotton had hardly begun at the date of report. The crop is in good condition everywhere.

In Burma, where, however, the growth of cotton is limited, prospects have improved with seasonable rainfall, and though in places the crop has been affected by drought, it is in fair condition on the whole.

INTIMATE STRANGERS.

Suppose a man to have lived fifty years without ever having seen the reflection of his own face. Now lead him before a mirror and let him have a look. He will, of course, recognise the outlines and general appearance of his body; but his features will be as new and strange to him as those of a person he has never before met. Yet he has worn that mask all his life; has touched it with his hands times beyond counting; has by means of it expressed the feelings and passions of half a century; has heard its peculiarities remarked upon by others—yet, bone of his bone and flesh as it is, the glass presents it to his gaze as a novelty. Fortunately Nature has so made us that we are commonly satisfied with our looks, otherwise this man might curse the hour he first beheld his own countenance.

On a page of a book which lies on my table this bright morning is a picture which—were it published without title or description—probably most of us would not understand; yet the original is vitally important to every human being. No mirror throws back its structure to the eye, nor has the owner ever laid hands on it. Nevertheless its name is daily on our lips, and on its faithful performance of duty largely depend our efficiency and happiness.

Still, people are continually alluding to it in words of wailing and complaint. They find no end of fault with it when it goes wrong, and when it goes right seldom pay it the compliment of doing good work. "The way of the world," you remind me; "alas! the way of the world."

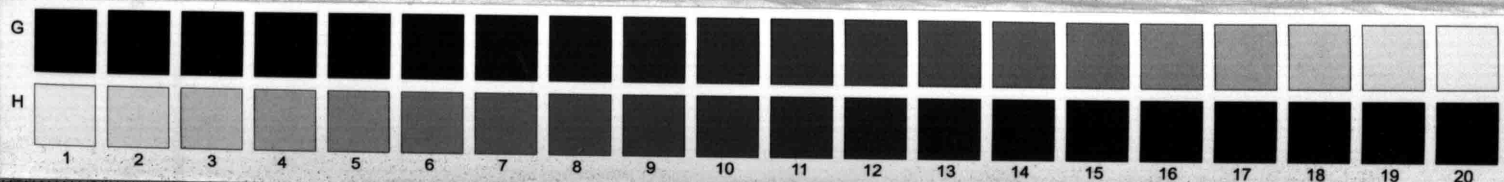
For example, here is one who says that in the early part of 1890 she began to suffer from a bad stomach and indigestion. Now the stomach tries to be good and not bad. It makes constant and mighty efforts to accomplish its task and so furnish the rest of the body with health, strength and beauty; but it often fails dismally, and then its owner characterises it as a "bad" stomach.

Now who, or what is accountable? Continuing, our correspondent adds: "I had no relief for food, and after eating I had pain at the chest and sides. Whatever kind of food I took nothing agreed with me. I made use of various medicines in hopes of relief, but none of them did me any good. At last a neighbour, Mrs. Tyrell, told me how she had benefited—having had the same complaint—by Mother Seigel's Syrup, and recommended me to try it. Somewhat encouraged by what she said, I procured a bottle of this remedy, and soon found that it relieved me as nothing else had done. I could eat better, all food agreed with me, and I felt better every way. Since that time—now four years ago—I have kept well, taking an occasional dose of the Syrup when I seemed to need it. My daughter suffered from the same trouble, and Mother Seigel's Syrup had the like good effect in her case. You are at liberty to make any use you like of this statement."—(Signed) Mrs. Elizabeth Naulty, Fresters Arms Inn, 96, Scouring-burn, Dundee, July 2nd, 1897.

This lady's stomach did not become "bad" of "malice prepened and aforethought," as the lawyers say of certain criminals. The cause lay in the conditions of her life, her habits of eating may be—with possibly inherited weakness. There are so many things, and combinations of things that tend to produce or develop dyspepsia, it is hard to trace them in individual instances. The symptoms (or consequences), however, are more humorous, dangerous, and deceptive than the un instructed imagine. It is for this reason that so great a multitude of alleged "dyspepsia remedies" are prepared.

But the "bad" stomach having been slow to abandon duty and strike work, does not respond to any and all sorts of drugs that may be thrown hopelessly into it. The cure must be exactly adapted to the disease, and if there is a medicine which so perfectly meets this requirement as Mother Seigel's Syrup, the world has not yet heard of it. The tired and inflamed organ receives it for the genuine stimulus and healer that it is—and the "bad" stomach is changed back into a good one.

You now guess what that picture on my table represents—a machine in your body you never see, but which in other ways you study and know more about.

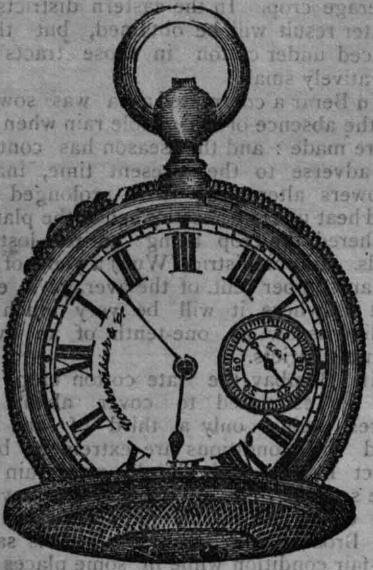


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Delightfully Perfumed Oil for Preserving the HAIR.

KUNTALINE is put up in round 6 oz. bottles and neatly packed in a Beautiful Card board Case and sold at the following prices.

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Hon'ble Justice Promoda Charan Banerjee, High Court, Allahabad.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the superior quality of the perfumery manufactured by Mr. H. Bose. His enterprise deserves encouragement.

umar Debendra Narayan Sinha Bahadur of Moheshpur.

I have used your "Kuntaline" oil. It is very efficacious for strengthening the hair, promoting its growth and preventing wading off and premature grayness. I have derived much satisfaction from its good perfume.

Mr. Motilal Mehru Advocate High Court Allahabad.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the high quality of Mr. H. Bose's perfumery. I have tried several of them and find them very fresh and delicate. They are just as good as any imported perfumery. In my opinion Mr. Bose deserves every encouragement.

Mr. S. Sinha, Bar-at-law, Allahabad.

The perfumery manufactured by Mr. H. Bose of Calcutta, will bear favourable comparison with the imported European and American perfumery, and should therefore be patronized by persons interested in the course of developing Indian industries, by giving want support they can to such enterprises.

GOLDEN OPINIONS.

Sirdar Dyal Singh Bahadur, Sirdar Sa the Premier nobleman of the Punjab.

I have much pleasure to certify that I have tried Bose's oil and scents carefully, and found them really good. The Kuntaline oil especially, I have no hesitation to say is superior to all I have hitherto had occasion to use. The scents are also nicely made and if not better may stand comparison with foreign makes fairly.

Mr. Manohar Lal, Lahore.

Your Kuntaline has been recommended to me by my friends here as the best hair oil in existence.

Mr. Justice P. C. Chatterji, of Lahore.

I have used the perfumed oil Kuntaline manufactured by Mr. H. Bose, as well as his Essence Chanel, and consider both exceedingly good. At the same time they are cheaper than articles of similar quality prepared by European manufacturers. I hope the public generally and native community in particular will largely patronize

Mr. Madan Gopal, Barrister-at-law, Lahore.

I have much pleasure in saying that Kuntaline is an excellent hair oil and the ladies of my family consider it to be an excellent preparation. The "Delkhosh" Essence I consider to be very superior to English perfumes.

Lala Lajpat Rai, Pleader, Chief Court Lahore.

I have used Mr. H. Bose's Kuntaline oil and Scents and found them really good. They are in no way inferior to similar articles prepared by European manufacturers.

Mr. Kali Prassonh Roy, Government Pleader and leader of the Lahore Bar.

I have pleasure in stating that the oils and perfumery manufactured by Mr. H. Bose, are excellent and nowise inferior to articles or English manufacture.

Dewan Krishna Kishore, Rais, Grandson of Dewan Bhagwan Das, Lahore.

Your Kuntaline and Essences have given me entire satisfaction. The oil has a very sweet fragrance and does not make the hair sticky. The Essences are simply nice.

Maharajah Jyodindra Nath Bahadur of Natore.

I have much pleasure in certifying that I have had occasion to introduce the use of Kuntaline in my family. I was satisfied with its superior fragrance, and its tendency to promote the growth of hair. It is the best of its kind, and its wider circulation is desirable.

The Hon'ble Surendra Nath Banerji, President of the Eleventh Indian National Congress.

I tried Mr. H. Bose's Essences, and have no hesitation in recommending them both on account of their excellence, and also because home-made articles of this kind should be encouraged.

Raja-Tarajan Maharaj Asaf Nawazwan Murli Manohar Bahadur, Hyderabad, Deccan.

I have pleasure to say that your Essences or Flower Extracts have given me entire satisfaction. Please send another box of the finest quality Essences which I want to present to His HIGHNESS THE NIZAM.

Mr. N. Vinkata Rao, Assistant Commissioner Mangalore.